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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Column One
By DAVID COURTNEY

A GOOD man sick is better than a bad man well. That much at least can be said for President Eisenhower. But by the same token it says very little for the other possible runners in the Republican stable. By all the signs, there is a large number of Americans who go even as far as thinking that a good Republican sick is better than a good Democrat well. At any rate, a careful study of election comment in the readable newspapers leaves the impression that Mr. Eisenhower, tired and short of breath as he may be and a little drawn of cheeks, and provided no further mischance befalls between now and election day, will again be President.

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WHETHER or not that would be good for the rest of us or less good than the elevation of Mr. Stevenson to the White House I have small notion. What is not open to argument is the plain fact that, whatever the result of the Presidential voting, it will be a very good thing for us when it is over and done with. Unlike most governments, the Government of the United States during an election year feels compelled to trim its policies, home and foreign, to the needs of the election campaign. It is an obvious compulsion and it is no use those whose politics escape such compulsions tilting their noses in the air and being superior or sarcastic about it.

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NO other government is the victim of anything like the same amount or intensity of lobbying. The Catholic vote, the Jewish vote, the Italian vote, the farmers' vote, the Negro vote and so on are collective community blocs which can be of decisive importance. And foreign policy begins not at the national frontier but at the States' borders so that poor Mr. Dulles, before he can get as far afield as Port Said, for example, must adjust his policy to — again, for example — the pressure of New York State. Britain and France are simple national units. The United States, for all its deep, broad, richly unifying Americanism, is a group of nations each of which preserves roots running into soil now geographically alien.

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THE uncertainty of this election year must therefore be an uncertainty felt in Paris, London, Bonn, Tokyo, Peking, Cairo and Jerusalem. It cannot leave until the Winter a question of such urgent importance as the Suez Canal; but it must set aside the large issues of disarmament, Peking's representation at U.N., the remodelling of NATO, and, no doubt, the future of the Baghdad Pact. It is fairly certain that if Mr. Stevenson should become President, policy towards these several issues would shift and sharpen. But if, as seems likely, President Eisenhower should stay where he is, and keep Mr. Dulles where he is, America's world policy, in all probability, would continue to be one of groping (not fumbling) for ways and means of reealling errant nations to the true faith and, whilst keeping the irretrievably lost in their damned and dank places, preventing the saved, especially those who are allied within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, from going too far in North Africa, Cyprus, or wherever it might be.

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FOR Mr. Dulles as Secretary of State has an evangelistic, missionary zeal. What is more, his missionary evangelism is itinerant. He visits the wicked in their dark places more than any Secretary of State has ever done before. Crisis in one part of the world, like Suez, nearly always finds Mr. Dulles in another part of the world, like Peru. But, be that as it may, the Secretary of State's ambulatory habits are at least evidence of personal attachment to foreign problems and not merely formal interest in them.

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ANYWAY, if Mr. Eisenhower again walks up the steps of the White House he will again become President of the greatest Power on earth, which, more than any other, is responsible for fashioning the international pattern with which the rest of us must, for the most part, conform. And, from the looks of it, if he does become President he will need all the health the doctors and his constitution can give him.

Jerusalem, August 10, 1956.

General Strike In Cyprus After Three Executed

NICOSIA, Thursday. — Cyprus was gripped by a general strike today in protest against the pre-dawn hanging of three Greek Cypriots.

Few shops were open — and these were behind half-closed doors — while military patrols paraded the quiet streets.

The executions were the signal for an uproar by other prisoners in the jail.

Two bombs exploded within a few minutes of each other in a residential district of Nicosia tonight. The bombs exploded in the empty garden of a NAAFI club for troops a few minutes after a group of British paratroops had left.

There were no casualties and damage was slight.

An official announcement on the executions gave no times, but unofficial sources said that they took place between 2 and 3 a.m. local time. A British Army captain gave the official announcement to the Press at the heavily guarded prison entrance shortly after 3 a.m.

He refused to give further details, but it was learned later that the executions were watched by senior British officials in the Cyprus Government and by a medical officer from one of the British hospitals in Nicosia.

The executed men were Yiannis Patatsou, who killed a Turkish Cypriot policeman, and Andrea Zakos, 25, and Charilaos Michael, who took part in an ambush of British troops. A Greek Orthodox priest visited them for an hour shortly before they were executed.

Reports from Athens said troops and police are also standing by in Greece, where four people were killed in demonstrations last May after the execution of Cypriot terrorists.

A group of 50 Cypriot students headed by a girl standard-bearer marched through the streets of Athens today and laid a wreath in memory of the three Cypriots hanged in Nicosia today.

Police seized the banner and dispersed the students without incident. *(Reuter, UP)*

Truman 'Neutral' At Democratic Convention

CHICAGO, Thursday (UP).— Mr. Adlai Stevenson, Democratic Presidential hopeful, made a surprise visit to Chicago today to meet ex-President Harry Truman on his arrival here on the eve of the opening of the Democratic National Convention.

Mr. Stevenson posed with Mr. Truman for photographers and then rode with him to the Blackstone Hotel for a chat for a quarter of an hour.

At the railroad station, the ex-President declared himself still "neutral" in the battle for the Presidential nomination, though he hoped to announce the name of the man he supports before the Democrats convene on Monday.

Asked if he was against any candidate, he said "Yes, I'm against me." He promised, however, "to let the people know for whom I stand" in due time.

Mossadegh Gets Extra Protection

TEHERAN, Thursday (UP). Ex-Premier Mohammed Mossadegh appealed to the authorities yesterday for extra guards to protect him from his enemies.

Mossadegh, released from jail on Saturday after serving a three-year sentence for treason, claimed that his political foes wished to "exterminate" him. The Military Governor immediately sent an extra company of troops to the home of the ex-Premier's son, where Mossadegh is staying.

Decisive Phase In Russia-Japan Talks

MOSCOW, Thursday (UP). — Premier Nikolai Bulganin and the Communist Party leader, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, tonight agreed to receive the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, tomorrow. The meeting will be decisive with regard to the Soviet-Japanese peace treaty.

It was Mr. Shigemitsu's last desperate effort to break the deadlock of the territorial question. He decided to go above Foreign Minister Dmitri Shepilov and talk directly to the heads of the Soviet Government and Party.

Japanese sources stated that Mr. Shigemitsu wanted to make an appeal for the return of former Japanese territories at the highest level before deciding on the future course of negotiations.

Earlier today, Mr. Shigemitsu ruled out a suspension of the treaty talks. He said that his aim was to achieve "some sort of result."

Seeks 'Some' Result

Mr. Shigemitsu was queried by correspondents on his interpretation of a "Pravda" article which sharply criticized the Japanese position and hinted that Russia "could wait" if Japan were not ready to normalize relations.

Asked if he thought that this indicated there might be a break in negotiations, Mr. Shigemitsu replied emphatically, "Never! We are all anxious to have some kind of a result."

Japan is claiming the return of the islands of Kunashiri and Iturup, occupied after World War II. Russia regards these claims as unfounded. *(Reuter, UP)*

END TO SHARAV IS PROMISED FOR TODAY

A sharp drop in temperature and the end of the second out-of-season *sharav* is promised for today. The drop will range from five degrees in Jerusalem and Eilat to three in other areas. At Eilat it will still be 40 degrees, however, and 36 in Tiberias.

Although temperatures in Tel Aviv had been lower than in the Judean hills, the population there suffered from record humidity, given as 93 per cent, and leaving people bathed in perspiration after the slightest effort.

Kiosks and ice cream parlors did a roaring trade and in many cases were sold out before night, despite extra supplies.

Cool breezes offered relief to Jerusalem in the afternoon and brought many strollers from their homes in the evening. Only one new case of heat prostration was treated by Magen David Adom in Jerusalem yesterday.

Egyptians, Jordanians Attack Israel Patrols

Egyptians opened fire on an Israel frontier post near Kisufim yesterday. The Israel soldiers returned fire, and there were no casualties.

A Jordanian shepherd with his flock crossed the border west of Ein Gedi on Wednesday night. An Israel patrol opened fire on him when he ignored their challenge and fled, leaving part of his flock behind.

A number of Jordanians approached the border at Mount Zion yesterday afternoon and fired shots on an Israel patrol. The patrol did not return fire. There were no casualties.

JORDAN'S THREAT

Awni Abed el-Hadi, the Jordan Foreign Minister, told a Press conference yesterday in Amman that under no circumstances would Jordan permit Israel to resume work on the Jordan River irrigation project, Radio Ramallah reported last night.

Suez Seen Nuri's 'Last Chance'

The Suez Canal issue offers the "last chance" to Iraqi Premier Nuri e-Said to prove that he is on the side of the Arabs, Ahmed Shukeiry, Assistant Secretary-General of the Arab League, declared in Cairo.

The statement was reported in the Cairo daily, "Al Akhbar."

The Middle East News Agency reported from Baghdad, meanwhile, that Fadel Jamali, former Iraqi Premier, will soon proceed to London on an important mission connected with efforts to mediate between Britain and France and Egypt on the Suez issue.

Syrian Premier Sabri Asali and his Foreign Minister, Salah Bitar, arrived yesterday in Baghdad on the first leg of a tour, which will also take him to the Persian, Saudi Arabian capitals, aimed at creating a united Arab front on the question of Suez, Radio Ramallah reported last night. They are to return to Damascus on Sunday.

Before their departure, the two ministers received the American Ambassador to Syria and gave him a memorandum asking the U.S. to use its influence with Britain and France to avoid the use of force on the Suez issue. Any show of military might to compel Egypt to back down from the nationalization of the Canal would inevitably lead to a third world war in which the West would be the loser and not the Arabs, the memorandum added.

I.M.G. PROGRAMME KILLED IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Thursday (INA). — The House of Representatives has turned down a State Department request for the spending of approximately $3.5m. in U.S. counterpart funds for scientific and cultural projects in Israel.

The detailed list of beneficiaries was submitted by Mr. Bernard Katzen, State Department consultant on the use of local currency acquired by the U.S. in Israel under the Information Media Guarantee Programme.

The programme which would have benefitted more than forty Israel institutions was passed by the Senate but killed in the House Conference Committee, which thought that a programme of this kind should be considered in a regular appropriation bill rather than a supplementary bill at the end of the Congressional session.

Lebanon Denies Reports Israel Massing Troops

Lebanese Foreign Minister Salim Lahoud told an Arab News Agency correspondent yesterday that the four-day-old rumour of Israel troop concentrations on the Syrian border was definitely untrue. He said that the Lebanese Government had "positive information" that Israel had not carried out any unusual massing of troops on either the Jordan or Syrian frontiers.

Meanwhile, the Old City daily, "A-Diffa," complained editorially yesterday that the contradictory statements irresponsibly made by various Arab leaders was creating absolute confusion in Arab public opinion. The paper cited declarations made by three Arab statesmen within 24 hours alleging respectively that the Arab League would meet today, next week and that the League meeting had been postponed indefinitely. The same holds true for the rumoured Israel troop concentrations. Some leaders swear to their authenticity, others deny any knowledge of them and still others claim that they have never taken place, the paper added.

Now Set for Sunday

Meanwhile, Reuter reported from Amman yesterday that Awni Abed el Hadi, Foreign Minister, and the Ambassador to Cairo, Fawzi Mulki, will represent Jordan at the Arab League meeting in Cairo on Sunday. This was announced by the Government, which added that the meeting will discuss the Suez Canal crisis.

In Cairo, a spokesman at the League headquarters confirmed the date and said that the Political Committee will discuss the proposed boycott of France economically, politically and culturally, as well as the Suez issue.

The Committee, he said, will study steps to be taken by the Arab States individually and in co-operation with Afro-Asian countries and other countries supporting Egypt's decision to nationalize the Canal.

Egyptian 'Liberation Army' Proclaimed

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). — President Abdul Nasser tonight issued a decree proclaiming the establishment of an Egyptian national liberation army.

The force includes youth battalions and volunteers aged from 18 to 50, as well as battalions of the National Guard, who are reported to have about 50,000 trained men under arms. It is under the command of the Minister of Education, Major Kamal el-Din Hussein, one of the orginal 12 officers who put Nasser in power in 1952.

Russia to Attend London Talks; Wants 22 More States Invited

U.K. Holds Up Troop Moves

LONDON, Thursday (UP). — Britain today suddenly postponed plans to send new troop reinforcements into the Mediterranean area by airlift and troopships. The Defence Ministry refused to offer any explanation why the airlift of 3,000 soldiers by B.O.A.C. turbo-prop Britannias was called off or why the sailing orders of the troopship Empire Ken were cancelled.

At the same time, a Gibraltar dispatch said that the 22,000 tons aircraft carrier Bulwark, which left London for the Mediterranean on Monday with a load of jet fighters, has gone into drydock to have its keel scraped.

Diplomats speculated that the delays may have been ordered as evidence to back up Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden's declaration last night that Britain does "not seek a solution by force" of the Suez Canal dispute. It also followed closely behind Indian Premier Jawaharlal Nehru's attack yesterday on the Western military preparations.

Officials emphasized that the delay was a "postponement" and that the B.O.A.C. planes were still standing by ready to leave at a moment's notice and that the Empire Ken was still loading cargo and baggage at Southampton.

The first British families to be evacuated from Egypt left Cairo by air for London today. All said that they hoped to be back in Egypt "soon."

The main part of the evacuation of 900 British women and children will begin tomorrow.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Office has issued a statement emphasizing that the Big Three acted under the U.N. Charter in calling next week's Suez conference. The statement quoted Article 33 of the Charter which states that "the parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall first of all seek a solution by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements or other peace means of their own choice."

Word-by-Word

LONDON Thursday (UP). — Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden took the unusual step of bringing in the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, for a word-for-word study of the Soviet note as fast as it could be translated from Moscow Radio.

Nasser's Plan On Soviet Trip 'Fluid'

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). — The director of the Egyptian Information Department, Colonel Abdul Kader Hatem, said last night that Abdul Nasser's plans for his Moscow visit were "fluid."

He would not confirm that Abdul Nasser would go to Moscow on August 14 as originally scheduled.

Earlier, the Egyptian leader saw the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Evgeni Kiselev, again today. Mr. Kiselev, who has been an almost daily caller on Abdul Nasser since the Suez crisis—sometimes twice a day—told reporters, "The news is always good."

Persia, Indonesia Will Participate

Persia and Indonesia yesterday announced their acceptance of invitations to attend the 24-power conference on the Suez Canal opening in London on August 16.

The Persian Premier, Ali Gholi Ardalan, in his announcement in Teheran that he would personally attend the conference, said that Egypt's act in nationalizing the Suez Canal was within her sovereign rights.

He told the Press, however, that Persia's views would not affect his country's friendly relations with Britain and France, and that Iran was unlikely to give Egypt any further support.

In Jakarta, it was announced that the Indonesian decision was taken after British clarifications regarding the conference agenda and following an exchange of opinions with Egypt and India.

Spain May Mediate

Reports from Madrid, meanwhile, quoted informed sources as saying that Spain was certain to attend the conference, and the newspaper, "A.B.C.," suggested that Spain make an effort to mediate in the dispute. The paper said that Spain "would not accept any solution in which Egypt was not treated with justice."

In Benghazi, Libya, crowds demonstrated in the streets in support of Egypt's nationalization of the Canal. Following a military parade in celebration of Libya's Army Day, crowds massed in Benghazi's main street carrying Egyptian flags and portraits of Abdul Nasser.

The demonstrators also shouted slogans protesting the presence of British troops in Libya, whose armoured division headquarters is just outside Benghazi. *(Reuter, (UP)*

U.S., France Hail Moscow Decision

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — Officials here today welcomed the Soviet decision to attend the London conference on the Suez Canal, but doubted the practicability of postponing the conference till the end of August.

Until officials have studied the Soviet reply there is no authoritative reaction to the proposal that 22 additional countries should be invited.

It is understood that Secretary of State Dulles, in last week's talks with his British and French counterparts, proposed that four weeks' notice should be given for the conference, while Britain and France suggested that it be held within a few days.

No new factor appears to have been put forward by the Soviet Union which would persuade the three powers to alter their compromise of two weeks.

In Paris, a spokesman of Premier Mollet's Office said tonight that the French Government also welcomed the Soviet decision to attend provided it meant that the reservations expressed in the Soviet statement were not put forward as conditions to be fulfilled before the conference could take place.

Dulles Calls Bipartisan Pre-London Conference

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter).—Secret... of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, has asked Republican and Democratic Congressional leaders to confer with him on Sunday for a discussion of the London conference on the Suez Canal, the State Department announced today.

Says West 'Challenging Peace'

MOSCOW, Thursday. — The Soviet Union today accepted the Western powers' invitation to the London conference on the Suez Canal. But at the same time the Soviet Government urged that the conference should be postponed until the end of August and that 22 additional countries should be included, among them China.

It added that the Soviet Government could not agree with the three Western powers' assessment of the Suez Canal situation as outlined by them after their recent London conference.

The Soviet Government said that any attempt by the conference to reconsider Egypt's decision to nationalize the Canal would be "an act of open interference in the internal affairs of Egypt."

It added that the military measures being carried out by Britain and France were "utterly inadmissible" and a "challenge to peace."

The Soviet Union proposed that the countries attending should include Austria, Albania, Burma, Bulgaria, Hungary, East Germany, the Yemen, Jordan, Iraq, the Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Poland, Rumania, Saudi Arabia, Syria, the Sudan, Tunisia, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and also China.

See British Rejection

(Western diplomats in London predicted that Britain would reject Russia's suggestions, and saw in the Soviet statement indications that Russia may appeal to the United Nations to consider British and French military preparations a "threat to peace.")

The statement also implied that Russia might raise the question of international control for other waterways: "The question naturally arises — why is the Suez Canal alone being singled out of the straits and canals of no smaller importance?" it asked. The reference could be to the Panama Canal, the Dardanelles, and the channels separating the islands of Japan.

Russia also declared that she considers that the conference "shall not in any way be regarded as an international meeting authorized to take any decision whatever affecting the Suez Canal, due to its composition as well as its character."

It said the Moscow view was that any discussion on the Suez Canal ought to take place in Cairo and not in London, which would be in accordance with the 1888 Convention.

The Soviet statement said that the Western powers, recognizing Egypt's rights as a sovereign and independent state to nationalize the property under Egypt's jurisdiction, nevertheless attempt to place in doubt the legality of the act of nationalization.

'No Foundation'

It charged the West with making "some completely baseless allegations about the Suez Canal Co., allegedly being an international institution, the status of which cannot be changed by the Egyptian Government."

The West, according to Moscow, "also ignored the fact that the Suez Canal Co. from its inception, even according to the 1866 agreement — which bore a character of inequality with regard to Egypt — was regarded as an Egyptian company run in conformity with the laws and customs of Egypt."

The nationalization of the company "has no bearing on the question of securing freedom of navigation in the Suez Canal, which is regulated by the special Convention of 1888," the statement declared.

"The attempts to present the case so that the private company, subject as it is to the Egyptian laws, had to be considered as a kind of international organ which had to ensure the order of shipping in the Suez Canal, are juridically without any foundation.

"The nationalization of the property of the enterprises situated on the territory of this or that country is — according to commonly accepted principles of international law — an internal business of the given state.

"The Soviet Government considers the decision of the Egyptian government to nationalize the Suez Canal Co. as a fully legal act emanating from the sovereign rights enjoyed by Egypt," the Soviet statement added.

It claimed that the takeover by Egypt of the property of the Suez Canal company has not brought any changes to the existing order of shipping in the Canal.

The statement said the Soviet Government considers that "there is no reason to express any concern in that respect, the more so as Egypt — which has the Suez Canal on her territory — is interested in and able to ensure normal navigation on the Canal in a manner not inferior to any private limited company.

'Baseless Allegations'

"The fact that until now the Suez Canal has for decades remained in hands other than Egyptian, in the hands of a company in which British and French capital predominated and which used the Egyptian canal for its enrichment and interference in the internal affairs of Egypt, cannot serve as a foundation for the preservation of such an abnormal situation in the future," it continued.

The statement went on: "Since the Governments of Britain and France, as well as the U.S. recognize the high principles of the United Nations and state that they welcome the changes which have taken place in their relations with the countries which were previously in a state of colonial dependence, then the Governments of these powers should not hinder the realization by these states of their sovereign rights.

"The fact is that at the present time an evermore acute situation is being created in the region of the Near and Middle East. The Governments of Britain and France had resorted — immediately after the profits of the Suez Canal Co., had been touched — to a crude and unjustified pressure on Egypt, used economic reprisals, ordered a state of alert of their naval forces, concentrated them in the region of the Middle East, and proclaimed the mobilization of reserves and the preparation of landings...

"The Soviet Government regards as completely inadmissible the measures now taken by the British and French Governments and regards them as a challenge to the course of peace. It is quite clear that these measures cannot but provoke justified indignation and will meet with a suitable rebuff on the part not only of Egypt but also of other peoples fighting for their sovereignty and national independence."

250 Coal Miners Still Trapped in Mine

MARCINELLE, Belgium, Thursday. — Two hundred and fifty miners are still trapped about 2,500 feet underground in a burning coal mine here, officials announced today.

The men have been trapped since the fire began yesterday.

Egyptian authorities in Ismailia check over Suez Canal Co. accounts in the company's office. Express Photo

Hammarskjold to See Dulles on Suez Today

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (INA). — The U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, will confer with the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, on the Suez Canal situation tomorrow in Washington.

The meeting, which was requested by Mr. Dulles, is also expected to deal with the Palestine problem.

Reliable sources here reported that Mr. Hammarskjold believes that the Suez issue will in any case be brought up before the U.N. General Assembly, which convenes on November 12.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Twelve persons were officially reported killed and ten severely injured when a Government-owned Union of Burma Airways plane crashed about 100 miles southeast of Mandalay, it was announced in Rangoon last night.

JAPANESE SHIP PAYS TWICE TO PASS CANAL

TOKYO, Thursday (Reuter). — A Japanese shipping company today announced that it had made the first known double payment of Suez Canal fees for one of its vessels.

A spokesman for the Shinnihon Kisen Shipping Company said that its 6,831 ton Fujiharu Maru had successfully cleared the Canal yesterday but only after paying its fees in cash — dollars — to the Egyptian Canal Company. The Egyptian authorities had refused to accept credit for the vessel on a Japanese open dollar account to which most Japanese shipping companies contributed and from which all Canal fees were previously paid, the spokesman said.

The spokesman added that he was not able to say whether a claim would be made to the Egyptian Government or the Suez Canal Company in London for repayment of the fees.

The Kawasaki Kisen Shipping Company yesterday announced that it had ordered its 9,890 ton vessel, Taian Maru, with sugar from Mauritius for Canada, to sail via the Cape of Good Hope.

Meanwhile in Berne, Britain and France have approached the Swiss Government on the possibility of stopping Egyptian financial operations, now blocked in London and Paris, from being carried out throug Swiss banks in Geneva, Zurich and Basle, it was learned today.

The British and French Ambassadors to Switzerland last Saturday called on members of the Swiss Government to explain the recent financial measures taken by the respective governments against Egypt. While no formal request was made for the blocking of Egyptian funds in Switzerland, it is reliably understood that both Ambassadors emphasized the possibility open to the Egyptian Government of carrying out financial operations through Swiss banks.

Action Urged to Save Cotton

"The actual situation in the cotton fields is not so dangerous as I had thought it to be from afar," Mr. Sam Hamburger, the pioneer of cotton-growing in Israel, declared in a broadcast over Kol Yisrael yesterday. Mr. Hamburger immediately flew to Israel with a number of new insecticides when he heard of the attack of boll weevils which had plagued the Israel cotton crop.

"The attack is limited to only one region — Beisan. In other areas I found excellent cotton this year. I was encouraged by the fact that even in Beisan I found many fine areas. Some of the pest-ridden fields can be saved if a strong effort is made," Mr. Hamburger went on.

He said that the fear that the weevils had developed any sort of immunity against endrin, an insecticide, is unfounded. A combination of unfortunate circumstances had brought about the serious damage to part of the fields. There can be no doubt that the weevil attack is extraordinarily strong this year, stronger than in any of the four years that we have been growing cotton in Israel.

The attack also came very early, and the usual sprayings were insufficient, he continued. It was also possible that they were not thorough enough, thus allowing the epidemic to break out with great force.

Furthermore, when it became clear that the fortnightly sprayings were insufficient, and that a great concentrated effort was needed, it was found that the equipment required for such an effort was not available.

In the U.S. there is a solution to these problems: daily inspections of the fields made by entomologists, who report every evening on the situation. If the number of pests warrant it, the fields are sprayed from the air by planes. This aerial spraying is also entirely independent of whether the fields are being irrigated.

Such a spraying service must be set up in Israel if cotton is to be grown successfully and severe damage to the crop is to be avoided.

Field inspection must be carried out immediately. It is more difficult to get airplanes quickly, but they must be readied in advance.

Ministry of Agriculture officials and cotton growers have estimated that about 2,500 dunams are beyond recovery in Beisan. The rest of the crop can be saved if intensive spraying operations are carried out immediately.

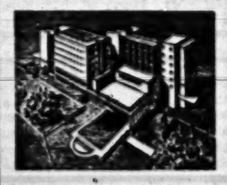
"I know from years of experience how it breaks the

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 8)

Indian Socialists Plan Brigade for Egypt

HYDERABAD, Thursday (Reuter). — India's Socialist Party — one of the three main opposition parties — is considering a proposal to raise an Indian brigade to go to Egypt's assistance in case of military action by Britain and France over the Suez Canal dispute.

Dr. Ram Manghan Lohia, the Party Chairman, told reporters yesterday that such a brigade would be on the lines of the International Brigade which fought in the Spanish Civil War.



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Social & Personal

Mrs. Golda Meir, the Foreign Minister, sent a message of condolence to the Foreign Minister of Colombia, yesterday in which she expressed her regret at the disastrous explosion there.

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Mr. Shlomo Kaddar, Israel Minister to Czechoslovakia, arrived yesterday in Jerusalem for consultations with the Foreign Ministry and is staying at the Eden Hotel.

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Mr. Gustavo Ortiz Hernan, Mexican Minister to Israel, paid a courtesy call on the Jerusalem Municipality yesterday and was received by the Mayor, Mr. Gershon Agron. The Minister was accompanied by Mr. Jonathan Prato, Deputy Director of the Latin American Division of

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The University-Hadassah Medical School has announced the promotion of Dr. Moshe Prywes from Assistant Dean to Associate Dean of the School.

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Dr. Moritz Michaelis, of the University of Maryland Medical School, and Dr. Samuel Collins, of the Brooklyn Hospital, visited the Bar-Ilan University on Wednesday.

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Professor Abba Lerner and Lionel Lerner invite their friends to come and say goodbye on Sunday, August 12, 1956, between 6 and 9 p.m. at Beit Ben Yehuda (near Pension Carmi), Talpiot, Jerusalem.

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Z.O.A. House will play host at 8.30 p.m. today to a group of visiting American teachers headed by Prof. Connick.

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Minister of Finance Levi Eshkol, Mayor Haim Levanon and Chamber Theatre Director Yosef Milo will speak at the "Vocal Newspaper" arranged by the Journalists' Association and the Civic Education services at the Gan Rina open air cinema in Tel Aviv at 9 o'clock tonight.

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Dr. J. Talmon, Lecturer in Modern History at the Hebrew University, has left on a visit of several months to England, France and Holland for research in connection with the second volume of his book, "The Origins of Totalitarian Democracy."

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BIRTH

MEYSELS — to Simone, nee Witteaberg, and Mr. Lucien Meysels, on August 9 at Hadassah Hospital — a son.

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UNVEILING OF TOMBSTONE

The unveiling of the tombstone over the grave of Solomon (Salo) Sonnenfeld will take place at the Khayat Beach Cemetery, on the first anniversary of his death on Sunday, August 12, 1956, at 5 p.m. Transport will be provided from the Armon Theatre at 4.30 p.m.

Four Israelis Get U.S. Scholarships

TEL AVIV, Thursday (USIS). — Four Israelis have been offered opportunities for study in American higher institutions under the scholarship plan administered by the Institute of International Education, according to an announcement by the local Selection Committee today.

The fields represented among the successful applicants are music, soil biology, comparative literature, and physics. Those obtaining awards are: Miss Ophra Pearly, admitted to the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Massachusetts, with the tentative designation of a candidate for a Master's degree; Mr. Isaac F. Roubein, part-time research assistantship at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, in microbiology of soils; Mr. Tuvia Shlonsky, admitted to the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas; Mr. Yehuda Yelvin, (alternate) Boese post-doctoral fellowship, Columbia University, New York City.

Ripley Stays On

TEL AVIV, Thursday (USIS). — Mr. Elmer Ripley, famed American basketball coach, formerly associated with the Harlem Globe Trotters, who has been in Israel under a State Department Specialist grant, has had his award extended for an additional three months, according to an Embassy announcement today.

Working under the auspices of the Israel Olympic Committee and the U.S. Committee for Sports in Israel, Mr. Ripley since January has been conducting clinics for local basketball coaches and training players to represent Israel in the forthcoming Olympic games.

Originally given a 90-day grant under the U.S. Specialists Programme, Mr. Ripley has proved so successful that the State Department has twice extended it, so that the award now comprises 270 days.

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Supertanker Orders Multiply In Wake of Suez Seizure

By OMER ANDERSON

HAMBURG, (NANA). — West Germany's booming shipbuilding industry is getting ready for a rush of foreign orders for petroleum supertankers as a result of Egypt's seizure of the Suez Canal. Two of West Germany's biggest yards — Howaldt and Deutsche Werft — have ordered expansion surveys.

The Germans look for the Suez issue to boom supertanker orders regardless of specific developments. Egypt's nationalization of the Suez waterway has brought to a head the West European petroleum industry's restiveness over Arab nationalism.

Informants here state that the oil companies intend to proceed at once to reinforce the Suez oil artery with additional tanker capacity.

It is the industry's view that as long as President Abdul Nasser's regime rules Egypt, Western Europe must be prepared to reroute Middle East oil shipments around South Africa.

Western Europe's dependence on Middle East oil is considered too critical to gamble on agreement with Nasser.

Leading Builder

West Germany has become the world's leading builder of supertankers. The Germans have built more of the gigantic tankers than any other nation. Howaldt is now working on the world's biggest — a 57,500-ton oil carrier for Stavros S. Niarchos, the Greek shipping tycoon. It cannot pass through the Suez Canal.

The supertanker has revolutionized postwar petroleum haulage, drastically cutting transportation costs. The World Glory, built in Quincy, Mass., for Niarchos, is 736 feet long and 102 feet wide.

Biggest tanker ever built in the U.S., the 45,500-ton World Glory will make nearly 18 knots — against 12 to 14 for the old tanker. West Germany launched an even bigger tanker two years ago — the 47,000-ton Al Malik, built for Aristotle Onassis. A single such supertanker can hold a total of 17,000,000 gallons of oil or gasoline.

In addition to the 57,000-ton tanker, Howaldt is building three other tankers for Niarchos, one 39,700 tons and two 21,500-ton tankers.

Anybody's Guess

Just how German yards will sandwich in more supertanker orders is anybody's guess. The Germans have on hand orders for nearly 4,000,000 tons of ship construction versus annual capacity of 1,100,000 tons.

The German shipbuilding situation, which is also common to Great Britain and Japan, points up the dilemma confronting the Middle East-based petroleum industry: tanker orders are no spur-of-the-moment business; requirements must be anticipated several years in advance.

In fact, however, tanker orders do not involve excessive gambling. Western Europe's petroleum consumption is rising so rapidly that a shortage of tanker capacity looms even if the Suez remains trouble-free.

'Guardian' Favours Talks On Iraqi Oil Fields

MANCHESTER, Thursday (Reuter). — The suggestion that Britain should now begin negotiations with Iraq about the future status of the Iraqi oil fields was made by the "Manchester Guardian" yesterday.

"Even the most friendly Arab governments will be under the pressure of public opinion—which they will be unable to withstand—to nationalize the oilfields and pipelines," the Liberal daily predicted.

"Must we be resigned to a crisis when that happens? To avoid receiving blow after blow in the process of readjusting Middle East relations, might it not be better to begin now behind-the-scenes negotiations with the Iraq Government—which is still friendly—about the future status of the oilfields?

"If we are willing to negotiate at this stage, before the political temperature rises, the technical questions can be given their full and proper weight and help shape the conclusions," the paper added.

SAFAD HOSPITAL TO STAY OPEN

SAFAD, Thursday. — A promise not to close the Tuberculosis Hospital here was given to the Mayor, Mr. A. Hacohen, by Minister of Health, Mr. Y. Barzilai, today.

It was also agreed to open a Department of Surgery and a Department of Pediatrics which together with the existing first aid station will number 36 beds.

U.R.O. Office To Open in Beersheba

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — The United Restitution Organization is to open a branch here soon. According to estimates, about 1,000 persons in Beersheba claim restitution.

The organization which is controlled by the Jewish Agency, charges only four to eight per cent for drawing up claims, whereas private offices take up to 30 per cent. The office will save local claimants time and money in travelling to Tel Aviv, as is the custom at present.

NO REVOLT IN URUGUAY

In connection with the printing mistake made in the headline of the report on the revolt in Ecuador, in Tuesday's issue of *The Jerusalem Post*, under the headline "Anti-Gov't Revolt in Uruguay," the Legation of Uruguay in Israel has informed this paper that it wishes to make it clear to the public that neither a revolt nor political protest of any sort whatsoever has taken place in that country.

LOAN SOCIETIES CRITICIZE BANK

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Representatives of 62 co-operative loan and savings societies today criticized the Bank of Israel, for making no distinction between co-operatives and banks. A protest was included in the series of resolutions passed by the annual meeting of the Merkaz, the audit company of the co-operative societies, held in the Wizo restaurant today.

In pursuing the policy of restricting credits, the Bank of Israel put brakes on the normal work of co-operatives which were created to help out their members by internal loans, speakers at the meetings said.

Mr. Y. Bar-Yosef, of the Bank of Israel, said that the bank had no intention of suppressing co-operative activity, but its main aim was filling the commercial gap.

Over 230,000 persons were members of the societies at the end of 1955, an increase of almost nine per cent over the year.

TROOPS 'OCCUPY' ASHKELON

ASHKELON, Thursday. — Ashkelon has been "occupied" by troops. Hundreds of soldiers are recuperating in their Rest Home after several months in the field. New Ashkelon — the Afridar unit — is busy entertaining the visitors.

A stage has been built in the garden, and every night entertainment is provided by Inbal and other troupes. Soldiers and civilians sit together on the grass.

By day, the troops swim or are taken on organized trips throughout the area.

Receptions are held in the hotels and restaurants. Entertainment is handled by the local Soldiers Welfare Committee, a group of volunteers under Miss Miriam Wittenberg. She hopes to resume the arrangement made last year, whereby Afridar families received the soldiers in their homes as Friday night guests.

OFFERS OF WHITE WOOD FROM E. EUROPE

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Government is examining several proposals from East European countries for the purchase of first grade white wood at favourable prices. It is learned from Government circles. The proposals were advanced independently by several companies.

SCOUT OFFICIAL DUE TOMORROW

The Director of the Division of Relationships of the National Headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America, Mr. Joseph A. Brunton Jr., is expected to arrive in Israel from the Old City tomorrow. He will tour the country for three days as a guest of the Israel Boy and Girl Scouts Federation.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Alba, Kikar Eion, 3708.
TEL AVIV: Melchett, 80 Sheinkin, 3502; Sanitas, 83 Ibn Gabirol; Katevitz, 22 Hayarkon, 3566; Yaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24643; Baruch, Hatiqva Qtr., 67406.
JAFFA: Alkamal, 66 Rehov 4, 83261.
RAMAT GAN: Grimze, 50 Bialik, 72237.
GIVATAYIM: Nogs, opposite Fire Brigade, 72458.
PETAH TIKVA: Kobo, 2 Pinsker.
HOLON: Brint, 104 Sokolov.
RISHON LEZION: Carlan.
REHOVOT: Barak, 158 Herzl, 388.
HAIFA: Hagribborim, 28 Haliashah, 67400.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Abramovitz, 32 King George, 4972.
TEL AVIV: (All day): Mirpa, 77 Allenby, 3467; Amami, 34 Ben Yehuda, 28928; Greenberg, 46 King George, 28206; Bracha, 243 Dizengoff, 25440; Eliza, Hatikva Qtr., 67408.
JAFFA: Briut, 6 Rehov 3, 82533. Evening: Tabachnik, Paula, 17 Allenby, 24583; Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 28535; Ahad Ha'am, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 3851; Zwicker, 27 Sheinkin, 3685; Eliza, Hatikva Qtr., 67408.
JAFFA: Briut, 6 Rehov 3, 82533.
RAMAT GAN: Magen, 30 Bialik.
GIVAT RAMBAM: Rambam, 72356.
PETAH TIKVA: Fishbein, 6 Hafetz Haim.
HOLON: Riback, Kikar Struma.
RISHON LEZION: Strachilevitz.
REHOVOT: Birk, 155 Herzl, 298.
HAIFA: (Hadar) Schmidt, 46 Herzl, 4041. (Lower) Nimasa, 23 Khouri, 4197.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Abeles, 19 Ussishkin, 2668; Dr. Tryphus, 32 King George, 2035.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Griffel, 5 Ben Yehuda, 23496; Dr. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 26542.
JAFFA: Dr. Weinberg, 4 Rehov 65; Dr. Alkalay Shabat, 65 Rehov 4, opposite Ajami.
HAIFA: Dr. Ludwig, 94 Shivat Zion, 67417.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Greenwald, 25 Yehoshua Bin-Nun, 62963; Dr. Weinberger, 40 Ussishkin, 2589; Dr. Schorr, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Griffel, 5 Ben Yehuda, 23496; Dr. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 26542.
JAFFA: Dr. Weinberger, 4 Rehov 65; Dr. Alkalay Shabat, 65 Rehov 4, opposite Ajami.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 2 Hanevi'im, 2424; Dr. Ludwig, 94 Shivat Zion, 67417 (day); Dr. Golergant, 1 Gilead, 4170 (evening) Dr. Hamp-l, 104 Jaffa, 66325.

Old Manuscripts On Display in Safad

SAFAD, Thursday. — An exhibition of nearly 900 manuscripts, some of them written in the 16th century, was opened at Beit Gid'on here today.

Most of the manuscripts, which include works by the Ari, Rabbi Haim Vital, author of the Etz Haim and other Cabalistic mystics, come from the private collection of Mr. Yosef Alpert, of Tel Aviv, who arranged the exhibition.

The display is sponsored by the Ministry of Education and the Safad Municipality.

10,000-Ton 'Herzl' Due Next Month

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday. — The 10,000-ton passenger ship, Theodor Herzl, will be launched in Hamburg on September 11, Mr. Zvi Yehieli, of the Zim navigation company, said before leaving today by El Al for France and Western Germany on company business. *(Ilan)*

Haifa Reception For French Pilgrims

A reception for the group of 400 French pilgrims, headed by the Bishop of Amiens, which is touring Israel under the auspices of the Centre Richelieu was held in Haifa on Tuesday by the Israel-France Friendship Association. The pilgrims left Israel later that day.

The group was addressed by Mr. Ben-Ami Gurevitz, chairman of the Association, who stressed the cultural similarity between the two countries, and expressed the hope that their bonds of friendship would be strengthened even more.

One of the French priests answered for the visitors, speaking perfect Hebrew and then translating his speech into French.

A performance of Israel folk dances by the younger members of the Association was loudly applauded by the pilgrims.

Brundage Backs I.O.C. Decision

CHICAGO, Thursday (Reuter). — Avery Brundage, President of the International Olympic Committee, defended his Committee's recent action in asking all members of Olympic teams to pledge on their honour that they will remain amateurs after November's Melbourne meeting. The Committee's action created a great furore of dissention in this country and the U.S. Olympic Committee made an official protest.

In a statement issued here, Brundage asserted that the new rule "involved no change in Olympic rules whatsoever," and was designed to help the various National Olympic Committees screen out those who do not belong in the Olympic Games.

The statement admitted, however, that the U.S. Olympic Committee had protested against the ruling and asked for deferment, because several of this country's Olympic teams had already been chosen.

ISRAEL ARABS SHOULD HELP BUILD ISRAEL

The desire that Israel Arabs should take a greater part in building up their native land — which was a strong and democratic Israel — was expressed over Kol Yisrael on Wednesday by Mr. Mahmoud Nashef, Chairman of the Taiyiba Local Council in the Little Triangle.

The Minister of Interior, Mr. I. Bar-Yehuda, Mr. Nashef, and other Arab notables took part in a 15 minute recorded reportage on the occasion of the installation of electricity in the village.

AUSSIES BEAT GLAMORGAN

SWANSEA, Thursday (Reuter). — Australian cricketers gained their second victory over a County side here when they beat Glamorgan by an innings and 11 runs. But Glamorgan made a fight of it. W. Woolley and Gilbert Parkhouse put on 108 in 100 mins. for the first wicket, before Parkhouse, who hit two sixes and six fours, was out for 62. Woolley went soon after for 70, which included 9-boundaries.

The Australians were held up again by the seventh pair, who put on 65 in 84 mins. but with that resistance ended and Glamorgan, who had followed on 292 runs behind were all out for 281. They had made 136 in their first innings.

Nat'l Tennis Match In Jerusalem

Israel's top tennis stars and Davis Cup pair, Arieh Avidan and Eliezer Davidman, are among those players who are to take part in the Israel National Tennis Tournament at the Y.M.C.A. next week.

The eliminating matches will start on Monday and the finals will be played off on Friday and Saturday.

All the regular events for men and women are being held, in addition to competitions to discover young players. The latter have been divided into two classes, up to 15 years of age and between 15 and 18. The usual Veterans tourney, for those over 45, is also being held.

The tournament, being organized by the Tennis Committee of the Y.M.C.A., with the sponsorship of the Israel Lawn Tennis Federation, is being played under international rules. The draw for the eliminating rounds will be held tomorrow. The public is invited to all five days of play. *K.B.*

Records Crash At U.S. Olympic Trials

DETROIT, Thursday. — Bill Yorzyk, of Yale, swimming for the New Haven, Connecticut, Swim Club, set a new world long-course record of 2:22.2 in the 200-metre butterfly yesterday as he led the way through qualifying heats in the Olympic swimming and diving trials. The fastest previous recorded 50-metre pool mark was 2:23.8 by Takiahi Ishimoto, of Japan, in August 1955. The Olympic record, which can be broken only in actual Olympic competition, is 2:34.4 by John Davies, of Australia, set in 1952.

Yorzyk also holds the world record in a 25-metre pool, 2:16.7 for 200 metres and 2:18.7 for 220 yards. Technically and officially, world records must be in a 25-yard or 25 metre pool, and records such as yesterday's, in a 50-metre pool, are "fastest recorded long-course."

Jack Nelson, of the North Carolina U. freshmen, also bettered the Olympic record as he won his trial heat in the 100-metre backstroke in 1:04.7. Oyakawa himself holds the Olympic record at 1:05.4. He also holds the American long course record at 1:04.3. The world long-course record is 1:04.0 by Australia's Davis Thiele.

On Tuesday Shelley Mann, America's most versatile woman swimmer set an American National 100 metre freestyle record of 1 min. 4.6 secs, to lead the lady qualifiers in the U.S. Olympic trials. The 18-year-old swimmer from Washington clipped 9/10ths of a second off the previous American record. Miss Mann made the new National record during the heats, the fastest eight swimmers in the 100 metres qualified for the finals. The first six in the final will be selected for the Olympic squad, either for the 100 metres or for the 4 x 100 metre relay. *(UP, Reuter)*

Israel Paraplegic Wins Gold Medal

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A 23-year-old Israel polio victim, Yitzhak Hanovitch, won a gold medal for first place in free-style swimming in the International Olympics for paraplegics held at Stoke Mandeville, Bucks., England.

Mr. Hanovitch is paralysed below the waist as a result of polio contracted 2½ years ago. Another Israel entry, Josef Shukarun, reached the semi-finals in ping pong.

They were Israel's two entrants among 300 from 19 countries in the contest.

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Sport Round The World

By Reuters Correspondents

WELLINGTON. — South Africa beat New Zealand by 8 points to 3 in the second Rugby Union test match here. New Zealand led 3-0 at halftime. New Zealand won the first test 10-6 at Dunedin.

• • •

LONDON. — Vladimir Kuc, star Soviet distance runner, broke his own National 10,000 metres record by clocking 28 mins. 57.8 seconds on the opening day of the Spartakiad — the Russian Games, Moscow Radio announced. Kuc's previous mark was 28 mins. 59.2 secs.

• • •

SCARBOROUGH. — Peter Cawthorn, Australia, won the Slazenger Professional Lawn Tennis singles title here. He beat Salem Khaled, (Egypt), 6-0, 6-4, 6-3 in the final. Cawthorn's speed was the deciding factor and he served a remarkable number of aces.

• • •

PARIS. — Abdoulaye Seye, the coloured sprinter, won the 200 metres final in 21.2 seconds, on a heavy track, during the first day of the French Athletic Championships here. Cold weather and a drizzling rain were against fast times and Seye was one of the few athletes who approached the Olympic standards set by the French Athletic Federation. Alain Himoun, France's leading distance runner, easily won the 5,000 metres. His comparatively slow time of 14 mins. 35 secs. was well outside his own National record.

• • •

LIVERPOOL. — Pat Mc Ateer, British and British Empire middleweight champion, gained a convincing points victory over Billy Ellaway, of Liverpool, in a 10 round non-title match here. It was Mc Ateer's 43rd win in 45 contests. Ellaway gave Mc Ateer a shock in the first round, putting him down for a count of eight with a right to the nose, but afterwards the champion, scoring mainly with a left jab, took complete control.

• • •

VIENNA. — The Hungarian team Vasas beat the Vienna Rapid Football Club in the final of the European Cup. There was great excitement among the Hungarians as this was the decisive match of the final of the Mitrocup. Both the first two meetings between Vasas and Rapid had ended in draws.

• • •

COPENHAGEN. — Reg Harris, former world cycling sprint champion, won the International Professional Grand Prix here for the third year in succession, beating Roger Gaignard, the French champion, in straight heats in the final. Harris won the first heat comfortably, and in the second held off a straight challenge by Gaignard to score by inches. Arie Van Vliet, of Holland, beat Britain's Cyril Peacock in three heats for third place.

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Haftara: Yeshayahu 51,12-52,12

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 6.51 p.m. today and ends at 8.07 p.m. tomorrow.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue. Tonight: Minha: 7.00 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m., Minha: 7 p.m. Arvit: 8.05 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia) Tonight 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Ahdut Yisrael Congregation, Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 7.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Mosad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.) Tonight: 7.06 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Arvit 8.05 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight, 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.). Tonight: 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha: 7.30 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (5 Strauss St.): Tonight: 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 7.45 p.m.

The Great Synagogue (Allenby Rd.) Tonight: 7.30 p.m. Tomorrow Shahrit 8 a.m.

Tiferet Zvi Synagogue (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 7.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Young Israel (67 Burrashov) Tonight: 7.30 p.m. Tomorrow Shahrit 9 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatehia Synagogue: Tonight: 7.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6 a.m., Minha: 7.10 p.m. Arvit: 8.04 p.m.

HAIFA

Mt. Carmel Congregation (Beit Sefer Reali, 15, Kiriat Sefer St. Ahuza): Shahrit: 9 a.m.

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Notices to the Public

Sabbath Seminar Dedicated to Rabbi Kook

The Committee for Cultural Relations between Israel and the Diaspora announces that the traditional "Tzavta" will be held this Saturday at the Bnei Akiva Yeshiva, Kfar Haroeh, and will be dedicated to Rabbi Kook z"tl.

Rabbis Yisraeli, Nadia and Shulman and Dr. S.Z. Cahana, cantors and the "Tchuna Group" will participate.

Leaving Tel Aviv at 3.30 p.m. today from the Savoy Hotel, 5 Rehov Geula. Returning on Saturday night at 10 p.m.

HEAVYWEIGHT TITLE FIGHT POSTPONED

NEW YORK. — Floyd Patterson, due to meet Archie Moore for the vacant world heavyweight title in September, will not be able to fight till late autumn because of a hand injury. The pair were due to meet on September 25 for the title recently vacated by Rocky Marciano.

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• **Meet the Israeli:** — Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Offices, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa.

TODAY

JERUSALEM

• **Exhibitions:**—
Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities. Temporary: New finds from the excavations at Beit Shearim and Ma'ayan Baruch and recent excavations including Ginossar. 9-1, 3-5.

1) Etchings by Rembrandt and his Contemporaries from the Museum's Collection. 2) Drawings by Italian, French and Dutch masters of the 16th, 17th and 18th Centuries (new acquisitions). 3) Oil Paintings by Isaac Lichtenstein, New York, one of the first Bezalel pupils. Exhibit of the Month: A Miniature by Richard Cosway (1742-1821). Portrait of the Duchess of Leinster. Gift of Mr. Jack Linsky, New York. Bezalel, 9-1. Tomorrow 10-1.

Conquest of the Desert. Permanent Exhibition Daily from 10-1, 4-6. On Friday from 10-1 only. The exhibition is closed on Shabbat.

Arts and Crafts Exhibition on the occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Bezalel School of Arts and Crafts. 10-1. Also tomorrow.

1) Water Colours and Drawings by Eli Margalit, of Kiryat Anavim. 2) Sculpture and Ceramics by Elisheva Landmann. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon, 10-1, 3-6.

• **Film Shows:** —
Israel Films — Keren Hayesod, 11.30 a.m.

• **Tours:** —
Hebrew University conducted tour. New Administration Building. Opposite Terra Sancta. 10 a.m.

• **Recorded Music:**—
Terrace Music. Carillon Movements with Yohanan Zarai. Rachmaninoff. Concerto No. 2. Y.M.C.A. Public welcome.

TEL AVIV

• **Exhibition:**—
1) Paintings and drawings by Ben de Leeuw and Anne Newmann. 2) Archaeological finds from Hazor. 3) Paintings and Drawings by the Brazilian painter Candido Portinari. 4) "American Industrial Art." 5) Paintings by Moshe Pruppes, Museum, 10-1. Also tomorrow.

• **Oneg Shabbat:**—
Z.O.A. House from 9 to 10.30 p.m.

KIRYAT HAIM

Do-Re-Mi. "Oh, My Papa!", 8.30.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• **Recorded Music:**—
Saturday Music Hour. Brahms, Symphony No. 3 in F. Bloch, Concerto Grosso. Y.M.C.A. 11 a.m. Public welcome.

• **Exhibition:**—
Opening at 11.30 a.m. 1) Paintings by Dr. Rivka Ashbel. 2) Water colours and gouaches by Kurt Dubion. 3) Water colours and gouaches by Nathaniel Jacobson of Boston, U.S.A. 4) Jerusalem Artists Gallery. 5) Handicrafts Exhibit. Artists House.

• **Beit Ha'am:**—
Symposium on the teaching of Rabbi Kook. Rabbi Shar-Yashuv HaCohen: The Vision of Rabbi Kook; Dr. H. Lifshitz: The Kingdom of Israel in His Teaching; Rabbi N. Rakover: Repentance Preceded the Creation, at 6.30 p.m.

• **Menorah Officers Club:**—
Dancing to orchestra, at 8.45 p.m.

• **Tours:**—
Tour of the centre of Jerusalem, leaves from Municipality Building at 10 a.m.

TEL AVIV

Italian specialities, lunch, dinner, music. Luky's Bar, 3 Allenby Rd. Air conditioned.

• **Tourist Service:**—
Z.O.A. House 9 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. and daily.

• **Theatre:**—
Habimah. "A View from the Bridge." 8.30. 100th performance. Ohel. "The Good Soldier Schweik". 9.
D.-Re-Mi, "Oh, My Papa!", Z.O.A. House, 8.30.
Cameri, "He Walked Through the Fields," New Theatre, 8.30.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions:**—
1) "Thailand photographers." 2) Ink drawing by Abraham Jashel. Fortnightly exhibit: Oil painting by Shmuel Rosyzal. Museum Town Hall, 10-1, 3-6.

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Today's Postbag

THE WEATHER

FORECAST: Cooler.
OUTLOOK: Fair.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	—	27	26	30
Tiberias	42	27	39	36
Haifa Port	70	28	33	30
Natanya	69	24	29	30
Tel Aviv Kirya	68	24	33	30
Tel Aviv Port	70	28	30	29
Lydda Airport	64	23	34	31
Jerusalem	49	24	25	30
Beersheba	35	24	27	32
Sinai	15	31	45	40

"A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Humberto Gomez Vacas, a noted Ecuadorian journalist and former Minister of Education in his country, for a two-week visit (by El Al); Mr. Nathan Gussak, chairman of the U.J.A. committee for special projects in Israel, for a two-week visit; Mr. Julian Meltzer, Press Relations Director of the Weizmann Institute, after attending a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Institute in London (both by K.L.M.).

AN 18-YEAR-OLD cyclist, S. Sa'adi, of Rosh Ha'ayin, was knocked down and severely injured by a lorry driven by M. Eremi, 24, from Bat Yam, in Petah Tikva's main street yesterday.

• • •

90,000 FRENCH francs were stolen yesterday from a tourist from Tunis, Meir Gez, during a ride in a *sherut* taxi from the Baka'a quarter of Jerusalem to the French Consulate. The money, which is the equivalent of IL400, was wrapped in a newspaper. *(Itim)*

Another Bus Strike In Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A two-hour strike interrupted work in the Dan bus company for the second successive day today, when 500 of the co-operatives' hired garage workers downed tools to hold a sudden protest meeting against the failure of the company to pay the recent Cost of Living increases.

Work did not come to a complete standstill, as members of the cooperative are also employed in the garages, but maintenance on service vehicles was slowed down and running schedules were affected, a company spokesman stated. He said that the question of payment of the increases was awaiting the outcome of the recommendations to be made by the Barzakay committee now studying the question of fare rises.

The Dan bus company as well as Eshed and Hamekasher yesterday staged their own protest strike against the public committee's delay in reaching its conclusions.

HAMEKASHER CENSURED

The Jerusalem Municipal Executive has severely censured the Hamekasher bus cooperative for calling a two-hour strike on Wednesday morning.

The motion of censure, proposed by Mr. A. Arest, chairman of the Municipal Transport Committee, said that the strike has been carried out without any regard for public welfare.

Hamekasher particularly disregarded the "great discomfort" caused the public during the heat wave, the motion declared.

SHALTIEL PRESENTS CREDENTIALS IN CUBA

HAVANA, Thursday (INA). — Mr. David Shaltiel, Israel Minister to Cuba, today presented his credentials to the President of Cuba. Tomorrow, he will proceed to the Dominican Republic to present his credentials there before returning to Mexico, where he is accredited as Israel Ambassador.

PLANE OVER GAZA

GAZA, Thursday (Reuter). — An Egyptian military spokesman claimed that an Israel aircraft flew over the Gaza coastal area at noon today, but flew off when Egyptian anti-aircraft batteries opened fire.

DONKEYS STOLEN

BEERSHEBA, Thursday: — Infiltrators stole two donkeys from Moshav Tamim on Tuesday night. Traces of four men led to the Gaza Strip border.

Mapai Asked to Place Stress On Exports in Economic Policy

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — In planning this country's economic policy, stress should be laid on exports, according to the "Points for Economic Discussion" released by Mapai today. The points sum up ideas which will be put before the Mapai National Conference next month. They have been worked out by a committee headed by Mr. Akiva Govrin, M.K.

Also released today were particulars on the future composition of the party's controlling bodies. The Conference will elect a 191-member Central Committee (instead of 120 as at present) and the 300-member Council will be abolished.

The majority of the Central Committee members will represent the districts they come from, but 71 will be elected directly by the conference.

The suggestions for discussion in the economic field include a call to the Government to raise IL100m. "from private sources, the development budget and Shilumim" in order to foster export projects and basic industries.

"At least half the country's imports and exports" should be carried in Israel vessels. Easy credits should be given to exporting firms.

Pegged to Productivity

Payment should be pegged to productivity in order to make exports easier. But the Points do not mention the cost-of-living problem. Workers should be made partly responsible for management in "Histadrut and Government enterprises."

The bulk of the subsidies to stabilize prices should remain unchanged, although their beneficiaries may change according to needs. The Government would be able to impose controls if necessary.

The Points recommend the abolition of the age limit for hiring Government employees. Labour Exchanges should be reorganized on a national basis shortly. Stringent economy measures should be introduced in all Government offices.

Employers should be able to discharge a man for non-adaptability, although the right of seniority and the family position of the employee must be given equal consideration when discharging workers.

Mapai would also recommend a 45-hour week in public service institutions, and a 32-hour week for teachers instead of 30 as at present.

TO MEET TODAY ON C-o-L

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The first meeting on the cost of living allowance question between the Histadrut and the Manufacturers Association is scheduled to be held tomorrow.

With only a few days left before the deadline set by both sides for reaching a decision, it is likely that the discussion period will be extended by mutual agreement. The Histadrut Trade Unions Department is also expected to conclude its discussions on the subject in a day or two. Mr. A. Becker, M.K., declared at today's Histadrut Executive meeting that no final decision will be taken without the authorization of the Histadrut.

Dr. Stark of Tel Aviv Hospital, Dead at 54

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Dr. Gerhard Yoakim Stark, head of th Bacteriological Department of the Municipal Hospital here, was buried today in the Kiryat Shaul Cemetery. He was 54.

A native of Marienbad, Czechoslovakia, Dr. Stark arrived in Palestine in 1939, and joined the British Army for the duration of the war. For a year after demobilization, he headed the Blood Bank of the Magen David Adom Society here. Together with Prof. E. Rappaport, Director of the Municipal Hospital, he had worked out a new method of blood analysis.

The deceased was eulogized by Prof. Rappaport and Dr. A. Abramovitz, Director of Municipal Health Services. Members of his Masonic lodge were among the mourners.

Dr. Stark is survived by his wife.

DEATH IN HAIFA

HAIFA, Thursday. — A woman, Margalit Podolsko, 29, jumped or fell to her death from the third floor of a building this morning. Police claim that it was a suicide over an unhappy love affair.

1956 Histadrut Budget IL 16m.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The 1956 budget of the Histadrut amounting to IL16,730,750 was ratified by its Executive Committee today. The budget was submitted eight months late because of wage negotiations, the Histadrut Convention and other events, Mr. Y. Haskin, Histadrut Treasurer, told the Executive.

Today's decision in fact concerned the second half of this year as the former Executive had already agreed that the budget for the first half would be the same as 1955.

Mr. Haskin declared that the Central Committee had unanimously decided that the budget for the whole year would be the same as last year, except for additions because of increased wages and rising costs.

It was decided that the Finance Committee would immediately prepare the 1957 budget to allow time for a full discussion by the Executive. Three new committees are to be set up for this purpose: a budget committee; another to discuss the redistribution of the unified dues paid by members largely for the benefit of Kupat Holim; and one for examining the efficiency of the Histadrut's administration.

The budget was endorsed by 48 votes of the larger parties. Six Ha'oved Hazioni (Progressives) abstained and two Communists opposed. A demand for a full discussion on the budget was voiced by Mapam, Ahdut Ha'avoda and other, smaller parties. A proposal to postpone authorization until there had been further discussion was rejected by Mapai votes.

Mr. A. Becker, M.K., replying to critics, said that the details of last year's budget — the pattern for this year's — were known to all the parties. Their representatives on the Central Committee had agreed to submit it today. Mr. M. Namir, Minister of Labour, speaking from the floor as a member of the Executive, declared that the Histadrut was the only trade union body in the world to publish its budget, as well as one of the few institutions in the country, outside the Knesset and the Municipalities.

The Histadrut Executive recessed for six weeks.

BEDUIN JAILED FOR 4 YEARS

RAMLE, Thursday. — Sulliman Mouhmad el-Makoui 56, the Negev Beduin accused of harbouring two infiltrators, was today found guilty by a Military Court sitting at Lydda and sentenced to four years in prison and given a IL1,000 fine.

The two infiltrators, who were caught in Ramle in March, were recently sentenced to life imprisonment.

El-Makoui told the Court that he was not guilty of the charges brought against him, and said he could not understand how the military authorities could believe two Egyptian infiltrators who claimed that he had given them shelter.

The defence claimed the accused had not known the two men to be infiltrators.

FOUR HURT WHEN JEEP OVERTURNS

NAZARETH, Thursday. — A girl soldier driver was seriously injured and two soldiers and a civilian lightly injured when the jeep the girl was driving overturned on the Nazareth-Afula road today.

All the injured were taken to the Central Hospital in Afula, from where the girl's condition gave "cause for worry." The others were out of danger.

Zionist Workers Here From U.K., Australia

Dr. G. Josephthal, Jewish Agency Treasurer, yesterday addressed 40 Zionist key workers from England and Australia on the activities of the Agency Executive.

The group arrived on Wednesday, for a three-week seminar under the auspices of the Organization Department of the World Zionist Executive in co-operation with Keren Hayesod. Following the lecture, they toured Jerusalem Corridor settlements.

A reception for the group was held last night by their hosts at Beit Shalom in Jerusalem.

LAZAR ETTINGEN

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Lazar Ettingen, a noted Zionist veteran, died at his home here today at the age of 85.

He was a virilist of the Zionist Organization and a delegate to many Zionist Congresses. He was also a Progressive candidate in the Israel elections of 1949. At his death, he was a member of the Zionist General Council.

The funeral cortege will leave from 3 Rehov Bograshov for the Nahlat Yitzhak cemetery at 10 a.m. tomorrow (Friday).

NEW POST OFFICE BRANCH FOR HAIFA

A new sub-branch of the Post Office will be opened at 18 Rehov Iha Sinai, Haifa, on Sunday. It will handle telegrams, receipt of registered mail and ordinary and registered parcels, and post box services.

Council of Five Towns Meets

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The first meeting was held in the Municipal Council chamber today of the "Council of Five Towns" set up recently to carry out a joint sewerage scheme in the Dan area.

The Minister of Interior, Mr. Israel Bar-Yehuda, addressing leaders of the Tel Aviv, Petah Tikva, Ramat Gan, Bnei Brak and Givatayim Councils, declared that this was the first time that local authorities had combined on a joint venture. He expressed the hope that it would not be the last.

The scheme should have begun two years ago, the Minister said, but only Tel Aviv had made a start. He hoped that the other authorities would now begin work. Both the Government and the Municipalities were behind in their financial commitments to the project, he stated.

The scheme is to be financed by four yearly loans of IL1.6m. from the Development Fund of the Ministry of Interior, and IL400,000 annually for four years from each member Council.

Mr. Sa'adia Shoshani, Senior Deputy Mayor of Tel Aviv, was elected chairman of the new Council. Another meeting is to be held within a fortnight.

Sports Club for Youth Opened in Herzliya

By PAUL KOHN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HERZLIYA, Thursday. — A lawn, a basketball court and a 25-by-12-metre swimming pool, like an emerald in the sands of the Sharon Plain, were officially opened this afternoon in the first stage of the Validor Tourist and Sports Club. The centre will also include the American Youth Camp of the Sharon Youth Hostel Inc.

The opening today was marked by the swimmer, Gabriel Nast, of Brith Maccabim Atid, breaking the national 200-metre breaststroke record. He clocked 2 mins., 48.8 secs. which was two-tenths of a second less than the previous record. Nast is a "probable" for the Israel team to the Olympic Games.

The Validor Club covers 10 dunams, half of which were leased by the Local Council. So far, IL100,000 have been invested, and when the hostel is completed IL500,000 will have been spent entirely from U.S. investments. The aim is to mix English-speaking tourist children with local children. Some 150 children will be accommodated at the camp.

Mr. R. Shadmon, the Israel representative of the Sharon Youth Hostel Inc., said that the cornerstone of the recreation centre was laid less than a year ago. The club would cost IL50 for a family per year.

Mr. Sidney J. Eisenberg, of the U.S. Board of Directors, said he was convinced that of the 11 million tourists who will visit Italy this year, many could be persuaded to come here if centres such as the Validor Club were open to them.

Dr. Thomas H. MacGrail, U.S. Cultural Attache, recalled how a year ago he had stood on the same spot, and before him then was just a patch of sand. He cut the tape to open the swimming pool.

Ra'anan Hapis, a 13-year-old American boy who came here specially to celebrate his Bar Mitzva, and who spoke in Hebrew, said that he would take back with him the greetings of local children.

Representatives of the Local Council, the Government and the Amateur Swimming Association brought greetings.

RAILWAYS SUED FOR IL134,000

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The railway management is being sued for IL134,000 by Binuy Limited, a company supplying limestone. The company allegedly has suffered heavy losses because the tenders of the railway management for the supply of limestone to construct the Beersheba line were based on faulty measurements.

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Religious services at the Hotel Synagogue.
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Phone: 4827/8/9, Tel Aviv, 78 Herzliya.

Regional Councils Present Demands

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Leaders of 48 Regional Councils which represent agricultural settlements, called for more financial help from the Ministry of Interior today. At a meeting here with the Minister, Mr. Israel Bar-Yehuda, they claimed one-third of the government grant given to all local authorities.

The Regional Councils, which account for 18 per cent of the population, claimed that their needs were great because they are dispersed and have to cope with new immigration and defence demands. In some villages, three classes of school children were squeezed into one because of the lack of buildings and teachers.

Watchmen in the settlements were guarding the cities', as well as the settlements' cows, yet the help from the Ministry of Defence for this purpose was nil, it was said.

Doctor Shortage

The grave shortage of doctors in the Negev was due to lack of suitable housing for them, another speaker stated. A request for permission to buy materials for building shelters tax-free, was put forward at the meeting.

The Minister, speaking "also as a member of a settlement," asked the Council leaders to remember the needs of other local authorities and urgent defence purposes.

He regretted that the Regional Councils had not based their demands on any detailed survey, and asked them to do so. Commenting on the irregularities recently found to exist in the Emek Hefer Regional Council, he declared he was absolutely certain that the errors made were formal ones.

All public bodies were obliged to preserve the formalities, he said, adding that, "If there is a hole, mice will eventually find their way in."

Dagon Angered By Transfer of Contract

HAIFA, Thursday. — The Dagon Silo company has asked the Government to investigate the transfer of a contract for loading potash to the United Port Service company after it had been awarded to Dagon by tender. The Dagon management charged Mr. A. Landman, the Port Manager, with discriminating against Dagon by authorizing the transfer.

(In Jerusalem, a Ministry of Transport spokesman declined to comment on the charges. The Ministry of Development has announced that the sole responsibility for any contract transfer lies with the Ministry of Transport).

The Dagon management, in describing the background of their complaint, said that potash from the Dead Sea company is loaded in Haifa Port from the same quay used by grain ships which Dagon unloads.

Capital's Police Plead for Quiet Sabbath; Warn Marchers

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Jerusalem police are to be mobilized in full strength this Saturday to prevent any possible clashes between members of Natorei Karta, an ultra-Orthodox sect which has been demonstrating against traffic on the Sabbath, and members of the League Against Religious Compulsion.

Anyone breaking the law will be detained on the spot and held for trial, it is learned from police sources.

Mr. Levi Avrahami, District Superintendent of Police yesterday held separate talks with leaders of both groups to impress upon them the importance of keeping the peace.

He pointed out that the police had at their disposal sufficient means to meet any emergency, but that they did not want to use these means. His conversations with the two separate groups took place in what was termed "a friendly atmosphere."

He also pointed out to the Natorei Karta leaders that any demonstration would materially increase the number of police vehicles on the roads. He noted that for the past six weeks his policemen had gone without their regular Saturday off since they had been called to perform extra duty due to the demonstrations. Mr. Avrahami expressed the hope that next Saturday the policemen would also be able to have a day of rest.

This, he noted, was solely in the hands of Natorei Karta.

Demonstrations Asked

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The League Against Religious Compulsion, in posters appearing throughout Jerusalem, is calling upon all non-religious Jerusalemites to demonstrate "against the Sabbath demonstrations."

Jerusalemites are asked to walk up and down Rehov Jaffa, a focal point for all religious demonstrations, to demonstrate their independence.

The posters state that "shouts of *shabbos* and the throwing of stones are the first steps in the imposition of a new ghetto regime that religious Jewry wishes to impose upon us."

Members of the League have informed *The Jerusalem Post* that their objective was not to quarrel with the religious demonstrators but to show that they had a free right to walk on the city's sidewalks on Saturday. They would go to any length to avoid a clash, they said.

They made this announcement shortly after Mr. Levi Avrahami, District Superintendent of Police, had warned them to uphold law and order.

(See editorial, p. 4)

INBAL
Yemenite Wedding
Last performances at popular prices
Friday, August 10 — Yuval Or Hall, Tivon; Saturday, August 11 — Hapoel Summer Hall, Tel Aviv; Thursday, August 16 — Armon, Haifa; Friday, August 17 — Beit Hahistadrut, Lydda; Monday, August 20 — Pardess Hanna.

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HIGH FIDELITY RECORD PLAYERS
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Starting Saturday, August 11

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Warner Bros. present
a story that takes a real look at real people, a picture of very, very special greatness
Miracle in The Rain
Jane Wyman - Van Johnson

EDEN Tel. 3829
She's the most impatient maiden in the Virgin West
Robert Taylor, Eleanor Parker, Victor McLaglen
MANY RIVERS TO CROSS
Cinemascope in colour
Sunday morning at 10.30
Friday at 2.30 p.m.:
TOP SECRET

ARNON Tel. 4829
Airconditioned
Not since Moulin Rouge has a film captured the beauty, the abandon, the carefree romance of Paris as does the powerful drama based on Du Maurier's great love story
SVENGALI
In Technicolor
Hebrew, French subtitles
Hildegard Neff, Donald Wolfit, Terence Morgan

ORION Tel. 2914
Cinemascope
Israel Premiere!
Howard Hawk's spectacular drama
LAND OF THE PHARAOHS
(Warnercolor)
Starring:
Jack Hawkins - Joan Collins
Filmed in Egypt with a cast of thousands!
Hebrew & French subtitles
Music: Dimitri Tiomkin
No complimentary tickets or reductions

TEL OR
Jean Simmons, Rory Calhoun
Stephen McNally
Explosive drama of swayo-swaying hair...
A Bullet is Waiting

ORGIL Tel. 61486
2nd Week
An exotic drama
Tam-Tam
For adults only.
Hebrew & English subtitles.

ORNA Tel. 4733
2nd Week
Rene Clair's Masterpiece
LES GRANDES MANOEUVRES
(Technicolor)
Starring: Michele Morgan, Gerard Philipe
Hebrew & English subtitles
Little Red Riding Hood
(6th & last week)
at 3.30 p.m.

STUDIO Tel. 4053
9th week
Mark Twain's most famous and delightful comedy
THE MILLION POUND NOTE
Starring: Gregory Peck - Jane Griffiths
Technicolor
Hebrew & French subtitles

ZION HALL
Anna Magnani's explosive performance shaking the screen with passion and excitement in the bold drama
The Rose Tattoo
With: Burt Lancaster
Children under 16 not admitted

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A love that knew no bounds:
THE END OF THE AFFAIR
based on the best selling Novel by Graham Greene
with Deborah Kerr, Van Johnson, John Mills
Directed by Edward Dmytryk who gave us "THE CAINE MUTINY"
Hebrew & French subtitles
Friday (today) at 3.30 p.m.:
THE MAN FROM LARAMIE

Agron, Porush to Air Views; Solution Seen

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The pros and cons of approving a licence for a building where Reform services will be held are to be presented to the public this afternoon over Kol Yisrael when Mayor Gershon Agron and Deputy Mayor Moshe Porush state their views.

The programme, which will be transmitted at 1.45 p.m. will be six minutes long, twice the customary time, to give each speaker three minutes in which to present his side.

Meanwhile, a partial solution has been found to breaking the coalition deadlock when the Council meets for its decisive meeting on Sunday.

Under Paragraph 23 of the Municipal Corporation Ordinance, any two members of the Council (when it meets as the Local Town Planning Commission) can ask that any building application be transferred to the District Town Planning Commission in the Ministry of Interior.

Request Mandatory

Such a request is mandatory, and the Council has no alternative but to submit the licence application at once and ask that it be approved within 14 days.

The religious parties are to meet again today to discuss all aspects of the issue.

As for Mapai coalition partners, Mayor Agron said last night that so far he had no intimation from anyone that the "escape" clause would be invoked by any Councillor.

However, the possibility exists that the Progressive Party may make the proposal, thus ensuring that the licence will be granted while saving the Council from a long and bitter debate and preserving coalition unity.

THE GREETINGS of the City of Jerusalem were extended yesterday to all Jerusalemites serving in the Reserves by Mayor Gershon Agron.

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After your swim
the delicate
'Piping Hot Shashlik'
and other Oriental Specialities of course at ..
AVOYA
JAFFA, opp. "THE CLOCK"
A sensation for your friends from abroad
LATE HOURS NIGHTLY

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Saturday: 7.45 & 9.45 p.m. Weekdays: 7.30, 9.30 p.m.
From Saturday, August 11

ALLENBY
The Virgin Queen
Bette Davis — Richard Todd
Joan Collins
4, 7.30, 9.30 p.m.

ARMON-DAVID Tel. 20854
2nd week
MAURICE CHEVALIER
in
J'Avais 7 Filles
A juicy comedy in Paracolour
Laughter... Dances... Music and Love.

CHEN Airconditioned
The most powerful human drama of utmost suspense and tension
William Wyler's
THE DESPERATE HOURS
with Humphrey Bogart, Fredric March, Martha Scott
VistaVision For adults only

ESTHER Cinema
Air Conditioned
2nd and last week
Jose Ferrer, Merle Oberon, Helen Trasbel
and 20 top talent stars in M.G.M.'s finest musical in colour
Deep in My Heart

EDEN Open Air
Lahalibu
Arabic film with the dancer HAYMA ACEF and the singer ABED EL AZIZ MAHMUD

MIGDALOR
2nd week
L'Angelo Bianco
with AMEDEO NAZZARI
YVONNE SANSON

MOGRABI
3rd week
Eddie Constantine
Ca Va Barder
Ray Brito — Irene Galter
Lila Rocco

OPHIR
Brigitte Bardot
Jean Bretonniere
in
Cette Sacree Gamine
Cinemascope
For Adults only

ORION Cinema
2nd week Air-cooled
Edward G. Robinson
in his blazing new role
Illegal
Sat., 2 performances at 8 & 10
Daily: 4, 7.30, 9.30

SHDEROTH
After "Battle Cry" and "To Hell and Back" another great film — the action story of fighting G.I.'s
THE STEEL HELMET
with
Jan Evans — Steve Brodie
This film ran for 98 consecutive weeks in the U.S.A.

TCHELET 20th week
CINEMASCOPE
PICNIC
William Holden, Kim Novak
Daily 3.15, 5.15, 7.30, 9.45

TAMAR 2nd week
BEN-GURION vs. ABDUL NASSER
by Ed Murrow
In addition—The sensational Israel-U.S.S.R. match in Moscow and Ramat Gan.
Matinees: Continuous from 10 a.m. (last show at 4 p.m.)

YARON Airconditioned
3rd week
Frank SINATRA — Gene KELLY—Kathryn GRAYSON
2 hours of song, dance and musical entertainment
in Technicolor
'Anchors Aweigh'

ZAMIR Cinema
2nd week
PREMIERE
DANNY ROBIN
Love for 2 Pennies
4.30, 7.30, 9.30. Sat. 2 — 10.

125 Polio Cases In July

The number of polio cases rose during July to 125, with five deaths, as compared with 84 cases, with three fatalities, in the previous month, it was learned yesterday from the Ministry of Health in Jerusalem. The incidence of polio during July of last year was 99.

Most of the children who contracted polio last month live in the Ashkelon, Jaffa and Ramle areas.

Seasonal rises were also reported for typhus (25 in July as compared with 17 in June) and mumps (1,114 to 879).

The incidence of German measles fell in July (445 compared with 730 in June); dysentery (July 1,381, June 1,753) and typhoid (July 44, June 60).

Safad Scooter Plant Opens on Sunday

SAFAD, Thursday. — The Kaiser-Frazer Works here will start assembling scooters on Sunday, it was announced here today.

The assembly hall, in the business centre in the Old City, was opened today and was visited by the Mayor, Mr. A. Hacohen, and Mr. M. Zagagi, of the Ministry of Finance.

Within six weeks, Kaiser-Frazer will start to build its factory on Mt. Cana'an together with a gas station and a modern restaurant.

B-G Discusses Reform Issue with Rabbi

The Hassidic Rabbi of Cluj, Rabbi Yekutiel Halberstam, for an hour and a half yesterday discussed with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion the problem of holding Reform services in Jerusalem. The Rabbi was about to fly to the U.S., when he agreed to prolong his stay here at the request of a delegation of Israel rabbis and the local Orthodox community.

The Rabbi will speak on "the Danger of Reformism" at an assembly in the yard of the Warsaw Houses in Jerusalem on Sunday.

BAT YAM council has asked Holon to contribute IL7,000 for the maintenance of bathing facilities on its beach which is used by many residents of Holon. *(Itim)*

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SHORTHAND CLASSES
by qualified teacher of London Pitman's Institute. Theory. Brushing up of theory, special high speed dictation. Lessons resumed on Sept. 15. Official diploma issued upon graduation. Apply P.O.B. 2854, Tel Aviv, or 'phone 24659 (9-11 a.m. and 4-6.30 p.m.). Registration not later than September 12.

Anti-Semitism Still 'Disgrace,' Poles Admit

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA). — The re-emergence of anti-Semitism in Poland has been conceded publicly by the Communist Party, the "Times" Warsaw correspondent wrote today.

The Party has been "disgraced" by the appearance of anti-Semitism in spite of the tragedy of millions of Jews being murdered on Polish soil, the correspondent quoted from "Nowy Drogi," the official Party magazine.

The magazine article charged that the Party is still keeping quiet about the bitter discussion on the "Jewish problem" that took place during the recent Central Committee debate on the causes of last June's Poznan riots. This discussion was started by Mr. Zenon Nowak, one of Poland's two Deputy Premiers, who declared that the mass of Poles believes that there is a disproportionate number of Jews in leading Government positions. He said that this impression served as an irritant in the relations between the Party and the people and was at the root of rising anti-Semitism, the "Nowy Drogi" article concluded, according to the "Times."

COTTON

(Continued from Page 1)

farmer's heart to see his crop go to waste before his eyes, and I know that farmers here in Israel have put up with many troubles — drought, diseases, locusts and insect pests. They certainly haven't despaired because of this blow. The important thing is to learn a lesson from it for the sake of the future."

Inspection must be organized, tools and machines must be prepared, airplanes must be procured, and above all, *thorough* and early spraying must be instituted. There are also good researchers in Israel who can try out new sprays. There is no agriculture that is secure against the blows of nature, but the alert and diligent farmer can overcome them and get a yield even in a difficult year, Mr. Hamburger concluded.

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REUVEN
on Saturday, August 18, 1956, at the Emet V'Emuna Synagogue, Jerusalem.
Reception from 5.30—8 p.m., at the Wizo Club, 5 Rehov Hahavazelet, Jerusalem.
This is the only invitation.

I wish to thank all those who so kindly expressed their sympathy on the passing away of my beloved mother
Fanny Hoiresh
Raya Yaglom

Our beloved mother and grandmother
Minnie Horvitch
passed away in Cape Town on August 3, 1956.
Sadly missed by
Beattie and Dafna, Afridar, Ashkelon.

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Friday, August 10, 1956
Elul 3, 5716. — Moharram 3, 1376

THE constant demonstrations in the streets of Jerusalem by members of the Natorei Karta in an endeavour to enforce the observance of the Sabbath as they conceive it should be kept, has, as was only to be expected, brought forth a reaction from the League Against Religious Compulsion.

LAW AND ORDER

In issuing posters addressed to these rioting elements telling them that they should extend to others the same privilege of conscience they ask for they are well within their rights. But the League now proposes to go further. Their posters appeal to likeminded persons to come out into the streets on Sabbath in order to prevent the Natorei Karta from interfering with those who travel the roads or otherwise commit breaches of the holy day.

This is practically an invitation to a street riot and likely to lead to serious disturbances and conflicts. At present, what disorders are created come from a single, easily identifiable source and are suppressed with great restraint by the Jerusalem police authorities, who have both superior physical force and experience at their command to aid them to deal with the situation with a minimum of disturbance. Despite the wild charges made against the police, it is patent to every impartial observer that they have discharged their unpleasant and difficult task of controlling these fanatical elements with almost superhuman patience in the face of what must sometimes be infuriating provocation, and at the same time protecting the public against unwarranted interference.

There has been far too much loose advocacy lately, in many issues which come up in our national life, of the type of direct action or interference such as that to which the League Against Religious Compulsion is now summoning its supporters. None of it is in place. To assault the rioters in support of belief in freedom of conscience places the League in the same position as the rioters themselves. Lawlessness, of whatever kind, can only be fought by supporting the forces of law and order. A League Against Compulsion cannot attempt to use force without making itself wholly ridiculous.

WE are promised that the excessive heat is over, and by the time these words are in print we may be back to normal, complaining about our taxes, the bus service, and the price of eggs.

PRICE OF SUNSHINE

Now that it is, we hope, over, we could also take off a moment to sympathise in retrospect with the worst sufferers on these occasions, the men who work at hot machines, the women who labour in laundries, the people whose work keeps them in the glaring sun and the Orthodox whom tradition obliges to wear long heavy jackets of a style designed to withstand a Russian winter. These are not balanced even by the smug smiles in the icecream shops as the pound notes pile up.

This time, at least, we have had the satisfaction of being told that the heat wave was out of the ordinary, and that we were entitled to a legitimate grievance; nothing is more annoying on a sweltering day than to be told that it was hotter still in August 1907. But occasional unseasonable heat is the price we pay for the regular assurance of a bright hot summer and freedom, for at least half the year, from the nagging worry of whether it will rain tomorrow, and whether we should take an umbrella. In the temperate climates a month on end is often unseasonably wet and chilly in summer and four days' rain would be considered nothing, and we should not worry too much here until the heat runs into its second month.

KUWATLI CONTRIBUTES TO JORDAN'S GUARD

President Kuwatli of Syria has contributed IL25,000 to the Jordan National Guard. This represents the value of a Cadillac car which he received as a gift from the Sheikh of Kuwait, on the Persian Gulf, ANA reported yesterday.

Military Expenditure Makes It Hard to Cut Costs

France Battles Inflation

By ANNE PURVES

PARIS (OFNS). — THE Suez crisis has thrown yet another unknown quantity into the financial problem France has been anxiously debating for some weeks: the double one of how to pay for the 400,000 soldiers in Algeria and how to cope with menacing symptoms of inflation. The Assembly has now approved the Government's rather undignified and complicated proposals for Algerian finance; and has heard M. Guy Mollet explain how, by "rigour and sacrifice" France can avoid inflation. There are many misgivings that, on both accounts, his plan may not be sufficient.

In Algeria, the French acutely fear that a weak response to the Egyptian seizure of the Canal Company will give fresh heart to the rebels — to whom Egypt has always given moral and material support — and reinforce the uncompromising "ultras" among the Europeans. This would destroy the dawning French hope that, by September or so, new proposals for negotiations could be made.

Pan-Islamic Threat

M. Robert Lacoste (French Resident Minister in Algeria) has recently claimed that "pacification" has proved itself, and the rebels "no longer believe they can win." By September he hoped to open the first municipal elections — already about 800 Moslems are being considered for posts in the enlarged administration — and "village assemblies" set up to encourage local government in areas where rebel activity prevents other elections. It did seem as if the struggle had at least reached a kind of equilibrium, favouring a "peaceful offensive" from France; but nobody doubts this will be rapidly destroyed if the West has no strong reply to President Nasser's pan-Islamic ambitions.

Meanwhile, Algeria must be paid for, and this has been a painful question, despite the Government's moral appeal that where young men give their blood other Frenchmen should give their money.

Algeria Expensive

The Government originally expected its Algerian policy to cost £200m. this year, but this has already gone up to £300m. and may go further. Having covered, barely, its original estimate from revevenue, the Government, therefore, had recently to find an extra £150m. by some "emergency" means.

For weeks M. Paul Ramadier, the Finance Minister, said adamantly that this could be done only by a 10 per cent increase in income tax — the second this year (the first was for higher old age pensions). This brought such a storm of protest from Deputies — including the Government's Socialist supporters, who claim, justly enough, that the salaried worker always bears the brunt of French taxation, while peasants, shopkeepers and rich men evade it — that he yielded, or at least compromised.

M. Ramadier proposed an exceptional Government loan of £150m. though known to fear himself that this will probably divert money otherwise destined for Treasury bonds (and the Treasury has a deficit of £600m.). And if the loan does not — as seems likely — subscribe the money, he will then introduce taxation, beginning with upper-bracket incomes — then taxing companies, and, as a last resort, lower incomes. He also introduced multifarious minor taxes on business transactions: tobacco and petrol, for example.

Credit Restricted

M. Pierre Mendes-France led the opposition to the loan because, he said, loans never check inflation and a "correct economy" would do this by taxation. And there are many threatening signs of inflation. They come from a variety of sources; for instance, from the industrial boom the Government inherited in January; in some measure from its own social policy; from the winter frost that sharply increased food prices; and from the loss of young labour conscripted for Algeria.

To arrest this tendency, the Government has already blocked industrial prices at their June level and slightly restricted bank credit — the latter M. Mollet has called the "first brake" on inflation and said he was prepared to make it much stiffer. He also announced a partial wage freeze — no increases will be allowed that may affect prices — a stern priority system for investment, and Government economies. In the latter his aim is to reduce Government expenditure by £100m. this year and £250m. next year — figures which disturb many people who think they could only involve a decrease in Government spending that would hamper economic expansion. There are rumours that Government economies may also include the "axeing" of 10,000 civil servants.

Reform Demanded

It is not altogether the Government's fault that it had to scratch around for its extra Algerian money like an old hen in a farmyard. And when M. Mollet says France can avoid inflation and devaluation by strict austerity he is appealing to an economy which is chronically restive and unhappy. More and more people want a complete reform of the defective tax system and administration, and M. Mollet, though he has not had time to tackle it in his crowded six months of office, has promised to put up plans for this in October, when the Assembly reconvenes.

Meanwhile, it remains to be seen how Frenchmen respond to his appeal that they tighten their belts; how developments in Suez and a possible economic cold war with Egypt — where France has £450m. of investments — may further strain the economy, and how far the Western reply to President Nasser will save, or sacrifice, French hopes for Algeria.

Corinthian capitals of synagogue columns are ornamented with the Menorah motif.
Photo by Fernbach

Worst Typhoon In 50 Years in China

TOKYO (UP). — RELIEF teams are at work in China's eastern coastal province of Chekiang, lashed by the year's biggest typhoon last week.

Typhoon Wanda took a toll of more than 80 lives and rendered 20,000 persons homeless in Hangchow in Chekiang Province. It also destroyed or damaged 10,000 houses and damaged eight per cent of the vegetable crop in the Shanghai area.

Peiping Radio said that the typhoon was the worst to hit the China mainland in the last 50 years.

The Chinese State Concil has ordered local administrations to extend aid to typhoon victims in medical treatment, housing and food.

Hellenised Synagogue Emerges In Latest Caesarea Excavations

By THEODOR F. MEYSELS

ON a terrace dominating what was once the northern or "Tyrian" harbour of ancient Caesarea, a hundred metres from the northern wall of the medieval town, the foundations of monumental colonnaded buildings are emerging from the soil. What must have been the main synagogue of Byzantine Caesarea, visible form far off according to Rabbi Tarfon, is being excavated here by Dr. Avi-Yona for the Hebrew University and the Louis M. Rabbinowich Fund for ancient synagogue research.

Beneath medieval and Arab structures, Dr. Avi-Yona has unearthed the walls of a seventh-century Jewish community centre and of an earlier large synagogue. The two strata are separated by a charred destruction level with lumps of sulphur embedded in it. One is reminded of the story of the fanatic monk, Bar Sauma, who burned down the synagogue of Philadelphia "with sulphur" after the Samaritan revolt.

Beautiful mosaics have been found and preserved on the spot. The tessellated inscription of the later community centre, which reads "Beryllus, head of the Synagogue (?), administrator, son of Justus, had the mosaic work of the triclinium done out of his own money," was taken out by M. Gumbel, the mosaicist. One of the columns of imported marble, about to be lifted when we arrived, bears the inscription "Theodoros, son of Olympos, for the salvation of his daughter Matrona." So far, no Hebrew inscriptions have been found. One is tempted to believe that the congregation of this synagogue was thoroughly Hellenized.

One of the Corinthian capitals (illustrated) is decorated with a Menorah, while others carry monograms, probably the donors'. The size of the Caesarea synagogue cannot be ascertained as yet, but it appears that it was one of the largest so far discovered in Israel. It must have been a proud colonnaded basilica, combining the architectural splendour of the early synagogues with the colourful mosaic beauty of later constructions.

Circling the medieval walls, in the Byzantine Forum we had the pleasure of greeting the mighty Porphyry colossus, back from its triumphal tour with the Land of the Bible Exhibition. This excavation is now well fenced in, for once not with barbed wire but with a decent grille. An access road, lined with large marble capitals, contributes to the visitor's impression of ancient Caesarea.

Not everything in Caesarea, however, is protected as it should be. At the Crusader Gate we met a working party happily pirating stones from the medieval ruins and loading them onto a lorry the licence plate of which read 1041 T. The gentleman in charge of this glaringly illegal operation was so unconcerned that he willingly posed for a picture.

Stone stealing has done more damage to Israel's ancient monuments than the wars and earthquakes of thousands of years. Entire ancient Negev towns have gone as "Khalsa Stone" into the Turkish buildings of Gaza and Beersheba. How can such practices be tolerated in the heart of Israel, under the eyes of all the tourists daily visiting Caesarea and not a hundred metres from a signboard proclaiming that this is a "Protected Antiquities Area"?

North of the medieval town, the excavators have reached a stratum dating back about 1,500 years. South of the Crusader walls, the drillers deal in millions of years. The oil drill is down to 6,000 feet. It has not yet found such "pay dirt" as was located by Dr. Avi-Yona about two metres below the surface, but one wonders which sign — "Protected Antiquities Area" or "Caesarea Well No. 1" will ultimately prove to be the more important of the Caesarea inscriptions.

This is the third of three articles on recent excavations. The first two appeared on August 3 and 8. Another will be devoted to recent discoveries in Nazareth.

Columns with inscriptions being lifted out.

Yesterday's Press

ISRAEL AND SUEZ

HABOKER (General Zionist) blames our "New Foreign Policy" for Israel's present position in the Suez Canal dispute and says that it is thanks to this "ostrichism," that we shall have no seat at the coming London conference or even enjoy the illusion that our stock will go up in Cairo for having adopted such a "neutral" stand in the matter. Foolishly enough, we have asserted that since the West did not intervene when Nasser disturbed us we need not do anything when he bothers someone else.

According to Hamodia (World Aguda) the only advantage apt to accrue to us for our "stand-offishness" is the realization that the West is not prepared to fight our battles for us and that it is bound to come to terms with Nasser when it becomes clear that its own right of passage is not threatened. An intervention would leave us as the only sufferers, only increasing hostility towards us.

There is nothing, writes Hatsofe (World Mizrahi) in the staged noises of the Arab political market: from time to time, for home needs, they produce an Israel attack, mass their troops at the border and cry out in impassioned speeches for Arab consolidation to fight Israel. This time the Syrian threat, coupled with a complaint to the Security Council, comes in the wake of the crystallization of the West's attitude towards Israel and the Suez Canal. The Arabs now feel sure that Israel has been ruled out of its plans and that they are once again free to whoop it up along the borders.

Herut makes sport of the Israel Foreign Ministry's "over-respect" for the United Nations, pointing out that Britain, one of the pillars of this international institution, herself intends to by-pass it in the Suez dispute because, of all things, of Nasser's attitude to Israel's right of passage. We have warned the West, writes the paper, that closing the Canal to Israel is only a first step surely to be followed by action against the great powers. But our warning was not heeded, just as our warnings against Hitler went unheeded. Now we are told that Nasser is to make an important announcement on Sunday — no doubt about a mutual security pact with Russia, just like the Ribbentrop-Molotov pact in those days. It may be more difficult to crush the Nile-bred Nazi monster today than it was yesterday and more difficult tomorrow than it is today, but it is not impossible.

Ha'aretz (non-party) says that if some of the striking bus drivers took up positions yesterday in the public queues, they no doubt got some idea of the citizens' resentment over their unwarranted strike. Why did the cooperatives object to the Committee's being given a few days' extension to complete its probe? Why should the Committee be expected to complete within a few weeks a report that other competent bodies have been considering for years without success? The root of the trouble in this case is that never has enough time and systematic thought been given to an examination of this problem, and those concerned have always been prepared to be satisfied with inconclusive negotiations, the price of which the public is no longer prepared to pay.

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) ridicules the new economic programme proposed by the General Zionists early this week and avers that their economists did not take enough trouble preparing it. The central idea is that everything be given to the bourgeoisie; that all the social achievements of labour be cancelled; that constructive initiative in the State be taken away from the working class; and that the Israel middle class be given political and economic hegemony. But have the authors of this programme stopped to ask themselves how they propose to bring about this desired counter-revolution? The intentions which this document reveals should alert the workers to more far-sighted political and economic thinking.

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THIS WEEK...

Foreign Relations While the Cabinet met in special session to discuss the effects of the nationalization of the Suez Canal, Israel diplomats abroad were making representations to the Governments invited to attend the London Suez Conference on August 16. They stressed the view that whatever solution was finally agreed on over Suez it would be of little value unless Israel's right to the use of the international waterway was guaranteed as provided in the Security Council resolution of 1951 . . . Syria, acting on spurious accounts of alleged Israel border concentrations, alerted her Army on the border and said it would fight if Israel began work on diverting the Jordan River . . . The U.N. Truce Supervision Organization said it did not plan to investigate since Syria made no complaints to it, although Syria did complain to the Security Council . . . The U.N. Secretary-General indicated in a report that Jordan attacks in the Kastel area on July 24 and 25 threatened the cease-fire policy.

Security A Military Court sentenced a 20-year-old member of an Egyptian Fedayeen squad to death for participating in raids inside Israel . . . Gaza Arabs set fire to crops in the fields of Kibbutz Kisufim.

Miscellany The country was hit by a second heat wave in as many weeks, causing a great deal of discomfort . . . Eggs are to be decontrolled shortly, it was announced . . . Bus cooperatives held a two-hour strike to protest against the delay in reporting on the findings of a committee set up to consider fare rises . . . The Jerusalem Municipal Council was troubled by a political crisis when the religious parties of the coalition boycotted meetings over the question of granting a licence for a building in which Reform services might be held.

THE SILVER FRENZY

By EPHRAIM KISHON

ONE shimmering Wednesday afternoon, my wife Eve, whom the masses call the saintly woman, don't know myself why, said, panting under the onslaught of the summer *sharav*:

"This reminds me that our paraffin stove is so rust-eaten I always feel like sinking into the ground whenever we have guests . . ."

I did not answer the woman because a jabbering man is like a leaking bucket at a barn fire, instead it flashed through my mind that here was an opportunity to give my wife a

pleasant surprise: I'd give that stove a good coat of silver paint.

Naturally, I decided to do the job myself, because right now that is very fashionable. In a Jaffa paint shop I bought a huge tin of "fire-proof, silver aluminium paint," manufactured in Kibbutz Tushia, and a medium brush, so that my charitable work should not be hampered by the lack of technical means.

Next morning I feigned sleep until my wife left for the office to earn our daily taxes, then got up, opened the tin, mixed the glittering, silvery liquid according to prescription, and did a beautiful job of painting the stove. The coat of paint fitted as if it had come straight out of Dior's hands, covering the dirt and soot as if it had never been there. Being a modest man, I must confess, however, that any college graduate could have done as well with the aluminium paint, which has such property that one simply cannot help doing a good job with it. If you have never tried it, I warmly recommend you do so, and you'll never touch any other paint.

I enjoyed my work tremendously and simply could not "wait until first coat dries properly before applying second," as some bureaucrat had written on the tin, but immediately applied a second coat, and to be on the safe side, a third as well. Seeing that the faucets had become somewhat tarnished, I restored their silvery sheen, then meditated as follows:

"My hands are stained anyway and the tin is open, wouldn't it be a good idea to look around, perhaps there is something else in need of restoration?"

With this in view, I reconnoitred the flat and silver-painted two worn-down door handles, a dripping kitchen tap and three aluminium saucepans (after the aluminium treatment they looked like new), then the cactus pot and the cactus spines, a few trifles like a shoe horn, ash tray, two footstools and the kitchen table.

By then, I really wanted to stop, because I felt I was going from one extreme to the other, like a drunkard's cudgel, but when I saw the paint flaking off my faithful motorcycle, the least I could do for it was to drag it out on the porch and highlight its flowing lines with silver paint. But my tackling of the rear chain as well points to a certain deterioration in my mental balance. By then, I had lost control of myself, and as the floortiles had anyway become covered with a pattern of silver polka dots, it occurred to me to relieve the monotony of the floor with a chessboard effect . . .

After the chessboard, I said: now, enough! but went down on my knees in front of the stove and gave it another coat of paint. Then it seemed to me that it was in bad taste to paint only two doorhandles silver, so I silver-plated all door and window handles, then devoted a few minutes to the picture frames and made a few changes in the reproduction of the Mona Lisa, dressing her in a silver lame evening gown which fitted her imbecile smirk much better. But while painting the sides of the wireless set, I realized that my shoes were covered with silver freckles, which I made disappear under an even layer of paint. The shoes were literally shining, and I am really surprised that nobody has yet thought of making aluminium shoes, especially for wear with dark suits. After silvering the covers of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, I really stopped and only rejuvenated the lamps while standing on a ladder. (Funny ladder: I could swear it was aluminium, though I know it is wood!) I painted the bulbs as well, and

tering strange animal grunts, I stumbled out into the garden and made a few saplings look like silver poplars, then created the world's first silver carnations. Just as I put the second coat of paint on the shutters, the postman came, so I put some silver on his temples to make him look more distinguished, but the poor man misunderstood me and, shouting hoarsely, fled, scattering registered letters all over my lawn.

While I was giving the walls an appearance more in keeping with the general character of the apartment, the door opened, and Eve that saintly woman, stood there.

"Excuse me, sir"—she said, "I thought this is where I live . . ."

With that she turned on her heels, but I caught her and assured her that this was I, and what she saw was supposed to be a big surprise. Eve, though surprised, was not grateful, and wanted to pack her suitcase and move to an hotel until the Rabbinate's verdict. However, the poor woman could not pack, because the suitcases had somehow all turned into silver. Eve began to weep, and I, with a few bold brush strokes, painted her nails silver.

By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

Readers' Letters

COMPENSATION "AGENTS"

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The West German Government recently voted a law granting compensation to Jewish victims of Nazism who were citizens of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Italy, Rumania and Bulgaria. The law provides for compensation to the amount of 150 German marks per month to each individual for the time he was deprived of freedom during the Nazi administration in these countries.

It is most amazing that hundreds of thousands of Israel citizens — beneficiaries of the above law — are now being subjected to an unprecedented speculation and rush from approved and non-licensed lawyers, brokers and commission agents all hurrying to get as many applicants as possible in their claimants' files, on terms which promise to bring them exaggerated and most illegal profits. Ten to 15 per cent of the total amount is the modest remuneration which these noble benefactors claim from those who will get one German mark each drop of blood and shame which they left and suffered during their confinement as Jews, or, admitting that we have 100,000 citizens eligible for the benefits of this law, at IL85 per month, for two years this equals IL153m. which will certainly affect our economy. Is it permissible, then, that 15 per cent of this amount, equalling IL 23,400,000, should be rapaciously distributed among a bunch of greedy brokers and commission agents?

Why doesn't the Government institute some sort of control over this important problem? Since the majority of the beneficiaries are people of modest means, why is this matter not centralized in an official or semi-official institution enjoying the general confidence of the public, where the 15 per cent commission would be of public use and not go into the pockets of private individuals as profits?

Yours etc.
SAMI ALMOSNINO
Haifa, July 22.

TWO-JOB WORKERS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In your issue of November 27, 1955, you were kind enough to publish a reader's letter concerning the injustice done towards persons working on two or more part time jobs who, instead of their insurance payment being calculated as per the regulation, on the basis of a maximum salary of IL240, are taxed on each salary thus resulting in their paying more than, for example, someone who may earn hundreds of pounds on one job. In its reply to this letter, the Institute admitted an injustice in the law and stated that it had submitted in its "recommendation for amendment." Unfortunately nothing was heard again of this "recommendation."

In your issue of March 28, you reported that this matter had been taken up by Mr. Unna, in the Knesset, who referred to the above correspondence in *The Jerusalem Post*, and who was then promised by the Minister of Labour that the error would be adjusted and excess payment returned to employees. Again the whole matter was dropped.

In a letter dated April 29, 1956, I was assured by the Ministry of Labour that the amendment would "soon" be brought before the Government and then the Knesset for ratification.

I think this procrastination goes a little too far, considering the fact that the injustice has generally and repeatedly been admitted and continued for over two years. Promises are no longer enough; action is needed in order to prevent a further encroachment upon the rights of many employees.

Yours, etc.
BENJAMIN SAUER
Jerusalem, July 3.

Insurance Institute Replies

In order not to trouble the Knesset too frequently with discussion on the National Insurance Law, it was decided to collect all proposed amendment, that experience may prove to be feasible and bring them to the attention of the Knesset at one time.

The amendment dealing with people employed on more than one job falls within this category. As far as we know, the draft is already under consideration by the Government.

A. GAFNI
Director, Information Department, National Insurance Institute
Jerusalem, July 23.

RECKLESS DRIVING

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — While the campaign against civilian drivers by police stopping them on the roads, continues unabated, Army trucks and jeeps continue to drive recklessly, causing the largest proportion of fatal accidents. The police have no authority to stop Army trucks and jeeps from driving recklessly and mercilessly on our public roads, nor have they any authority to give them traffic violation reports.

Yours, etc.
WILLIAM COHEN
Beer Tuvia, August 6.

Schneuer Draws in Japanese Style

AT the charming social by the Japanese Ball organized by the Young Wizo at the Sharon Hotel under the patronage of the Japanese Charge d'Affaires, the decorations were the outstanding delight of the evening, giving local atmosphere and character to the rooms and gardens.

Carried out in Japanese screen style by the artist David Schneuer, they deserve special notice as a spectacular artistic *tour de force*. I saw him covering all the large window panes, about 75 metres by two metres of space in half a day.

Each set of windows constituted an excellent, self-contained composition, the figures, foliage and birds kept in absolute style, with a feeling of real Japanese calligraphy in the black lines and the paler receding background. A masterpiece of knowledge and velocity.

David Schneuer is well known for his able interior decorations. His lovely Toulouse-Lautrec screen is much admired at the Dan Hotel Night Club.

S. M.-V.

Fourth Annual Meeting of former members IZFA-SZO
(U.S. and Canadian Campus Zionists)
August 17 and 18, Beit Hakerem Teachers' Seminary
Beit Hakerem, Jerusalem
opening session: Friday evening, Aug. 17, 8.30 p.m.
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AUCTION SALE

By order of a known industrialist, I am putting up for auction the entire contents of his 7 room flat containing furniture, carpets and art objects.

THE AUCTION WILL TAKE PLACE:
Tuesday, August 14, 1956, between 10-1, and 4-7, at Rehov Dizengoff (near to Habimah), Tel Aviv.

The objects will be on view at 4 Rehov Dizengoff

TOMORROW, Aug. 11, between 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Sunday, Aug. 12 between 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Monday, Aug. 13, between 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

This auction will offer outstanding objects, both in quality and beauty. The furniture is almost exclusively English made, beautiful classic styles surpassing anything shown at recent auction sales. It is improbable that such quality furniture, carpets and art objects will be offered in the near future for a fraction of their real value.

With the owner's approval, other items will also be put up for auction, including valuable furniture and carpets from diplomats' and other households, and new odd pieces of locally made furniture. These objects will be shown separately to avoid mixing them up with the furniture of the house.

Listed below are a few of the objects: Dining room: William and Mary style; drawing room: Queen Anne and Davenport style, extraordinarily beautiful bedroom suites, Mahogany bar with matching chairs. All kinds of odd pieces of furniture, both classic and modern styles. Persian and European carpets and rugs, original paintings by Nester, outstandingly beautiful light fixtures, fully automatic washing machine, original "Frigidaire" refrigerator, Limoges service for 12 persons, new pieces of locally made furniture, dinette sets, tables, armchairs, bookshelves, etc. china, silverware, art objects, etc.

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OFFICE HOURS: 69A Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv: Sunday until Thursday, 9 a.m.-12 noon Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, 4-6 p.m.

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OFFICE HOURS: 24 Rehov Arlosoroff, Haifa: Sunday until Thursday, 9 a.m.-12 noon. Monday, Wednesday, 4-6 p.m.

Syria Wooed by Soviets

Russians Exploit Arabs' Chauvinism, Megalomania

By HAL LEHRMAN

Damascus is site of an ambitious annual International Trade Fair at which Eastern bloc exhibits predominate.

UPGRADED last November from legation to embassy, the Soviet mission in Syria now occupies five times as much office space as before. Russian names on the accredited diplomatic list have mounted from four to 13, not counting lower-echelon staff. (On last report, the Syrian mission in Moscow consisted of an ambassador and one first secretary.)

Several dozen other Soviet citizens, with vaguer status and function, are currently resident in Damascus. Ostensibly, they are all perfecting their Arabic. Presiding over these researches is Ambassador Sergei Nemtchina, an old Oriental hand lately practising in Thailand. Syrians take the overblown size of the Ambassador's staff merely as graceful confirmation of the rising national grandeur and global importance of their ten-year-old republic (pop. 3.4 million). They do not find it curious that, to keep abreast of technical developments in the Syrian Army (maximum estimated strength 50,000 men), Nemtchina is assisted by no less than three military attaches, one of them an Armenian skilled in all local languages and regional dialects.

Permanent Envoy

The Soviets have been displaying a highly charged eagerness to be warm friends. Nemtchina is the first Soviet envoy to reside in Damascus permanently, his predecessors having divided their time with Beirut. Economic aid, cultural, religious and miscellaneous goodwill delegations arrive from Moscow with chain-belt regularity.

The most gallant Soviet gesture so far has been the nomination, as the first Arab to receive the soon-to-be-named Stalin Peace Prize, of a Syrian Sheikh, Mohammed al-Ashmar. That worthy's pacific tendencies are fairly subtle, he having previously distinguished himself only in a 1925 revolt against the French and as commander of Syrian volunteers during 1929 and 1936 Palestinian anti-Jewish disorders. Since then, the Sheikh has apparently qualified for the Peace Prize because after visiting Russia, he announced that Moscow was truly against war.

The first substantial Soviet invasion of Syria dates back to September, 1954, and the Damascus International Trade Fair. This was intended to be a one-shot event, Syria having little mass purchasing power to make an interesting market for foreign exhibitors. Perhaps six of the 24 pavilions were economically justified. But Soviet and East European agencies nevertheless exhibited with such zeal and dimension that Damascus all of a sudden found itself delightedly feeling like *the* Arab capital of world commerce. In particular, the citizenry enjoyed the spectacular trappings and the forest of slender flagpoles tapering above the fair grounds at the city's entrance off the Beirut road.

Scholars of local folkways have noted that automobiles with chrome zigzags sell twice as fast as the same model unadorned in second-hand Syrian car marts. "If I had a seven-propellor passenger plane, real big and shiny," the manager of a foreign airline's Damascus office told this writer, "I'd sell every ticket every day."

At any rate, the Fair was put on again in 1955, will be reopened a third time this August, and promises to become a permanent institution.

Last year, China rented the largest floor space after Austria, with Hungary, East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia also spread out. The show has been an open sesame to political penetration. The Soviets exhibited in 1954 only. But the unemployed personnel they reassigned to Damascus to help out after pro-Western Iraq required the closing of their Baghdad legation that year have never gone home. Of 35 Chinese at the Fair, 15 stayed on as "trade representatives." The Poles maintain a resident commercial staff of six, a Fair staff of 90.

Of all the Soviet bloc, Bulgaria has used the lever of "trade" most ingeniously to construct a mountain out of a bump. In 1954, the total value of Bulgar-Syrian trade was under $20,000 (Syrian exports to Bulgaria were worth $2,000). But when Sofia applied to set up a Damascus commercial office, the Syrians warmly assented. In quick time the office was supplemented by a consulate (though there is not a single live Syrian tourist or private resident on record in Bulgaria) and then by a legation. This June, the two states climaxed their relations with a sonorous trade pact.

Five Agreements

The Bulgar pact is only the latest in an epidemic of commercial agreements with the Soviet empire collected by Syria as avidly as postage stamps. Within two months of last September's sale of Soviet weapons to Egypt through Czechoslovakia — a deal which sent Red stock rocketing in the Arab world — Syria signed trade accords with Poland, the U.S.S.R., East Germany and China, and one in January with Rumania.

The artifice of these treaties is evident from Syria's trade statistics for the first nine months of 1955. Trade with the Soviets had mounted to scarcely $150,000, with Poland $200,000, with China (including Formosa) $280,000. (Throughout 1954, imports from East Germany were worth $25,000, exports zero.) On the other hand, Syria's trade with the United States from January through September, 1955, exceeded $20m., with France $21m., with Britain $28m.

Significantly, none of the Eastern pacts indicates the amounts of goods to be exchanged or credits extended. Characteristic clauses in the Polish text merely state a mutual pious desire to "develop commercial relations to the extreme limit" and catalogue a long list of products which are to receive most-favoured-nation treatment if and when bought or sold.

Syria's cabinet is conservative. The social structure is petrified, and in part feudal. The pro-Soviet Left, moreover, has little mass support, less interest in radical domestic reforms and—with the exception of a few Communist chiefs — no understanding of class struggles, cold wars and similar esoteric matters.

Why, then, the seemingly hot Soviet-Syrian courtship? The key to the riddle lies in certain phenomena peculiar to the exotic Levantine political climate: 1) The Right is conservative, but only in terms of instinctive bias and private wealth; it has no reasoned ideology, no serious programme and no discipline; it is torn by internal squabbles and personal vendettas. Therefore (2) the Cabinet, based on the Right, lacks the cohesion or firmness to give leadership in Parliament, which itself suffers from a king-size inferiority complex and chronic instability. (In scarcely a decade of independence, Syria has had some 20 cabinets, four constitutions and five military *coups d'etat*.)

Organized Left

On the contrary (3) the Left, though it holds barely 10 per cent of the parliamentary seats, is organized, militant and vociferous in demands for pro-Soviet gestures. The feeble Government is dragooned into compliance because it lives in constant dread of (4) another revolt, which the Left might foment among two elements before whom the conservatives tremble: hyper patriotic schoolboy street rioters and/or reform-minded Army officers.

Finally (5), Egyptian agents and (6) Saudi gold are great persuaders of Syrian politicians nowadays — the agents because Egyptian Premier Abdel Nasser enjoys enormous prestige in the Arab world as an arch defier of Israel and the West, the gold because of obvious reasons. The "republican" leader of the Cairo military junta and the absolute monarch in mediaeval Jedda, for varying power-political motives, agree currently on a policy of baiting the West. In Damascus, this strategy takes the form of wooing the East. For all the above causes, Syria today presents the bizarre spectacle of anti-Communist regime unabashedly bundling with world Communism — in blithe disregard of the swift and throat-cutting consequences of that regime if its new foreign friends should ever really take hold.

This is the first of three articles on Syria today

GOP Has Its Troubles In U.S. Elections

By MARTIN S. HAYDEN

WASHINGTON, (NANA).— PERHAPS it is premature to accept the suggestion of public opinion pollsters that, with President Eisenhower running, Republicans have the 1956 election in the bag.

Practical politicians agree that, even with Ike, the "Grand Old Party" has these problems:

1. **The President's health and the tied-in item of Vice-President Nixon's popularity.**

2. **The apparent fact that the Republican party still is far less popular than the President who leads it.**

3. **The traditional "mathematics" of American elections that gives Democrats a flying start towards victory.**

4. **The bob that "just a bit of depression" can play with the GOP's "peace and prosperity"**

5. **The degree to which Eisenhower doorbell ringers of 1952 may this year be disenchanted, or over-confident.**

Of these, Democrats rate health their best vote getter. For "proof," they have worried Republican admissions since the President's September heart attack that, without Eisenhower, the GOP has only troubles.

Oldest President

Openly, Democrats will be saying, as Harry S. Truman did recently, that "health isn't a proper issue."

They will not go so far as to say directly that the President might die before a second term ends. But it will be noted that Eisenhower, at 66, will be older on his inauguration day than any previous President except William Henry Harrison, who died a month later.

The "part-time President" theme, originally conceived to make political capital out of the President's golf playing, will be remodelled to mean that the President cannot do more "because of his health."

Finally, there will be hammer-and-tong attacks on Nixon as the man but a heartbeat from the Presidency. The same polls that show Eisenhower two-to-one ahead of Adlai Stevenson make Stevenson a run-away winner over Nixon.

"If you don't want Nixon for President, don't elect him Vice-President," will be a Democratic theme song.

Democrats are sure that anything neutralizing the President's personal magnetism changes odds on this election race. It was Eisenhower, not the Republicans, they insist, who won in 1952. To "prove" it, there is what has happened in post-1952 elections, without Eisenhower.

Since 1952, Democrats have ousted nine Republican Governors and lost none of their own.

In 1954, they carried both Houses of Congress with a bigger Democratic percentage of the Congressional vote than in any non-Presidential year since 1934.

Democrats since 1952 have captured 500 seats in legislatures of the 48 states.

In the same four years, they have taken control of seven lower houses of state legislatures and two state senates, without losing control of one.

Finally, 17 presidential popular primaries this year gave Democrats 55 per cent of the total vote to the GOP's 45. This compared with a 59-41 split favouring the GOP in 1952 primaries.

This year (for reasons which the Democrats explain afterwards), Eisenhower will not break the South, so that the Democrats will be within 120 Electoral College votes of victory.

The border state of West Virginia, carried by Stevenson in 1952, will cut that to 112.

Various Northern state combinations could then put the Democratic nominee over. For example, the nine states that have ousted Republicans and elected Democratic Governors since 1952 have 121 electoral votes.

But Republican publicity men say that Eisenhower will carry some Southern states again, and scoff at the idea of the Democrats getting anything like 112 electoral votes outside the South.

Democrats counter that this time Ike will not be helped by incumbent Democratic office-holders bolting in "Dixie" to his banner.

Farm Recession

Picking up northern votes is where it is calculated that a "little bit of depression" helps.

To buoy stories of farm State defection from the Republicans there is one poll Democrats find moderately pleasing. Last month, "Farmer and Iowa Homestead" canvassed Farm Belt readers. While the results showed Stevenson trailing Eisenhower by a 49-37 margin, they also showed Eisenhower trailing Estes Kefauver by a 51-36 margin. Democrats argue that the latter result mirrored the real farm discontent which Stevenson will profit from when farmers understand that his programme is like Kefauver's.

It can also be argued that the "Farm problem" can hurt Republicans in such quasi-farm states as Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. If just a few farmers defect there, it upsets the rural Republican-urban Democartic political balance in favour of the Democrats.

Added to that are industrial depression spots.

Michigan's auto employment could switch 20 electoral votes. New England (40 electoral votes) has chronic unemployment not yet solved by the Washington Administration.

Finally, there is the question of the Army of "citizens for Eisenhower," political newcomers who tramped the streets in 1952 to upset the Old Guard backing of Senator Robert A. Taft and help carry the election in November.

Do they still "like Ike" enough to work again? Or are they disenchanted by the booting that many have received from the regular GOP organization? Are they, and other Republicans, sure that they "have it in the bag?"

If so, the stay-at-home vote might, as in 1948, break both the pollsters and the election odds makers who live by "knowing" how a country will vote before it votes.

This is the last of three articles on the Presidential nominations in America. The first two appeared on August 8 and 9.

Enforcement, Achievements of Compulsory Education Evaluated

Nation's Schools Face Staggering Task

By GERDA LUFT

THERE are marked differences of opinion in Israel about what the aims of education should be. But there is unanimity on the principle that every child shall go to school. The First Knesset felt strongly about this point and, knowing that without proper schooling we should be unable to absorb immigration and build a modern society, passed the Compulsory Education Law.

The instruments for making the law a living reality were lacking. There were not enough school buildings, not enough teaching aid, not enough textbooks and — most important — not nearly enough teachers. But optimism ran high. It was assumed that in a few years we would reach the professed goal of the law — a minimum of nine years' schooling, one in kindergarten and eight in elementary school, for every child in the country.

Today, after seven years, we still do not know how far the law is implemented even when it comes to enrolling five-year-olds in kindergartens and six-year-olds at school. The Ministry of Education controls neither registration nor attendance. This is the job of the Municipalities.

In such places as Tel Aviv, where a fairly efficient system of controls has been built up over the years, statistics are reliable. In Haifa, too, the position is more or less satisfactory. In Jerusalem it is more difficult, in Natanya and Tiberias with their fringes of *ma'barot* matters are worse, and when we come to the outlying districts where new immigrants form the majority, as, for example, in the Jerusalem Corridor or in the Negev, the school inspectors' reports give a gloomy picture.

Yet reliable statistics about enrolment are vital if we are to know in what localities the law is not being implemented. The child who does not begin his schooling at the proper age will never be able to catch up with his comrades or to learn a trade properly.

School inspectors are well aware of the importance of the problem. Back in 1954, they asked that a survey be made. It should not prove too difficult to conduct one. We still have ration cards; we have an office which keeps voters' lists up to date — or should do so — and immigrants are registered when they arrive in port; we have institutes with the most modern calculating machines. Moreover, the survey need not involve the whole country, and could be restricted to certain sections of the population.

Danger Zone

The majority of the old-timers — those who are settled — can be relied upon to send their children to school and kindergarten. The same holds true of a considerable part of the new immigrants, who are often very eager to let their children study. The problem begins, as is to be expected, at the "social fringes," the danger zone for education. But here the social services are generally very active. The child who does not appear in school can generally be traced through the social worker, the nurse or the local clinic. Close cooperation between departments could easily furnish all the necessary data.

The Ministry of Education explains its inability to furnish exact figures on enrolment and attendance by the mobility of the population, which is only to be expected in a country where its people have not yet settled down finally. And this tendency is of course strongest among those sections of the population which are most likely to neglect the schooling of their children. Sometimes a whole village will suddenly be shaken by a crisis, the inhabitants going to another village or a *ma'bara* or scattering in various directions. The teacher is never sure whether the children will enter school at their new home, and enter it without delay.

Various remedies have been proposed. One, which has a number of obvious drawbacks, would be to require everyone who moves to notify the authorities of his new address. Then, as long as rationing continues, people could be traced by their ration cards. This is frowned upon by many in the know as unreliable, because it is believed that there are more ration-books than residents in this country. It has also been suggested that passports should be issued to all children, as in Holland. They would be kept from the day a child enters schools and would have to be produced when a family appears at a new place and must needs approach the authorities — for employment, social help, or even getting electric light for a new flat. It is not easy to decide whether such an innovation would not engender new red tape or at least swallow up precious money and manpower which would be better used for improving educational facilities. In order to be sure, we would have to have an estimate of the costs. But we certainly need some survey of how many children never enrolled in school. For estimates in this respect differ widely, although it would seem that the actual figure is about 30,000, against a school population of 385,000.

This would not be a very high proportion for a nation which introduced compulsory education only seven years ago. Even in the Scandinavian countries, school enrolment does not attain the ideal 100 per cent. But enrolment figures do not tell the whole story. We are not only concerned with the number of children who enter the first class at the age of six. We should be even more anxious about the number of children who leave school before they are 14 years old or who leave when they are 14 although they entered school at the age of nine or ten. A child who leaves school at 14 after four years of education and possesses only the knowledge of a fourth-grade may have satisfied the requirements of the Compulsory Education Law but he has not got the schooling necessary to fulfil the demands of life in this country.

A survey of the extent to which the law is implemented should therefore supply us with the answer to two questions: how many of the children in this country begin school at the proper age and how many remain at school for the required time.

Level of Knowledge Distressingly Low

THE Compulsory Education Law was passed by the Knesset on September 12, 1949. Since then, the population has doubled and the number of children has quadrupled. When the State was founded, we had 71,542 pupils. Today, we have 365,000. These figures suffice to show what a gigantic task has been imposed on the Ministry of Education and the teachers.

But they by no means tell the whole story. A majority of the new pupils had everything to learn about the country, had to acquire a feeling for their new surroundings, to adapt themselves to new living conditions. Many of them were far above the age at which they would have entered school under normal conditions. Boys and girls of 10 found themselves learning the three R's together with children of six. Therefore, normal statistical data are not enough. We have to know the age of the children in the various classes in order to get a correct picture.

Even the number of years spent at school does not tell us much about the level of education reached. The careful studies of actual attainment published in "Megamoth," the Szold Institute monthly, by Feitelson, Orter and Leah Adar, are therefore of supreme importance in that they help us to understand the educational position in the socially backward districts and show the reason for the weakness of the present system.

Under the guidance of C. Frankenstein, Leah Adar undertook to find out what, in comparison with "normal" classes, is the level of knowledge in a number of Jerusalem classes where immigrant children of the less developed social strata are concentrated. The results of the study are very disquieting.

The only field in which the children showed real progress was the Bible. The explanation that the researchers give for this phenomenon is not quite convincing. They believe that the children deal with the Bible as with one big narrative which makes it easier for them to arrive at an understanding of it. Perhaps the world of the Bible is also known to their parents, and perhaps the teachers are more at home in this subject than in others. At any rate, in this field the difference from "normal" classes was much less marked than in all the others.

In reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and history, the children showed very poor results. Perhaps the most disquieting discovery was the inability of many of the children to read and understand a simple story after four years at school. Thirty-eight per cent did not understand the stories at all and 23 per cent only partly. Their reading was so laboured and faulty that it will hamper them at higher levels of instruction.

The researchers' report is full of examples showing the children's inability to think in abstract terms. For them, a frontier is not the line which divides two countries but the "place where the Arabs shoot." They do not know whether Jerusalem lies higher than Tel Aviv and do not understand what it means to find places on a map.

Parents Discourage Questions

RESEARCH into how communities of Oriental immigrants raise their children helps to explain the difficulties. Dinah Feitelson, who tried to find out how this was done in a Kurdish community, discovered that a Kurdish child is never allowed to go through the important period of asking the questions which make the life of other mothers and fathers so trying when their children begin to talk. The Kurdish children are taught not to talk when their elders are present and do not ask the names of objects or persons in their environment. They are not encouraged to be inquisitive and have no toys. The environment in which they grow up offers no incentive for the development of curiosity, initiative and play which serves as training for muscles, fingers and brain.

The Kurdish community may be an extreme example, but whoever has spent some time among immigrants from Islamic countries knows that the environment in which the children grow up there is devoid of many of the stimuli which work on those of the Western world. The child of Oriental origin who enters kindergarten at the age of five is therefore deprived of much of the knowledge which the teacher takes for granted, and his year in kindergarten does not prepare him sufficiently for his school education. By the time he is in his first year at school, he generally develops an inability to grasp what is expected of him.

Here children who lack the preparation of their playmates from other social and cultural spheres find that they are in a foreign world. The textbooks talk of things which mean nothing to them, are taken from a world which they do not know. What can a child who does not know anything of Zionism and Zionist history make of a play built round the Jewish National Fund, or mourning for Weizmann or tales of an Eastern European Jewish community?

The parents naturally cannot be of much help to the child. They usually want him to go to school, but they cannot explain to him what they themselves do not know. Moreover, more often than not relations between parents and children become strained by demands made by the teachers. If a teacher manages to find his way to the understanding of the parents and secure their cooperation — in keeping the children clean and tidy, making them dress according to Israel custom, giving them facilities for home-work and so on — the strain will not become too great. But not all the teachers understand this necessity and not all of them know how to find their way to the confidence of the parents. Besides, few have the time and energy for such a job, which requires so much more effort than ordinary teaching.

The children thus often labour under a double strain: they try to understand what they are taught at school and they try to make their parents conform to the wishes of the teachers. This makes their learning much more difficult than it would be in normal circumstances where parents and teachers come from the same environment, understand each other and strive for the same goal.

Speed Promotion

Until recently the result of this double strain was that an excessive number of children stayed in the same class for more than one year. This increased the danger that a large number of pupils would leave school at 14 before having completed the eight elementary classes. Now the Ministry of Education has issued instructions that as many pupils as possible be promoted every year, even if they do not come up to requirements. This will remove the children's fear of having to repeat the same class, but it will not solve the problem of their education. Without profound changes in methods, standards will remain low. What is more, children who feel all the time that they do not grasp what their more fortunate classmates learn lose interest and become unable to catch up.

The solution of the problem must therefore be sought at the earliest level, not even in the first grade but in kindergarten. The way in which nursery school teachers approach their work is fashioned on methods developed among children with other habits and much wider experience.

The kindergarten year must be spent teaching the children names, notions, and modes of play which are unknown to them; and instruction in the first classes at school must be conducted in such a way that the teacher is sure that the children really understand what they are taught. Going slow in the beginning will probably pay in the long run. Arousing interest and cooperation must go together with the building up of the child's self-confidence.

This is the first of a series of articles.

Cyprus Awaits Concrete Proposals

By a Special Correspondent

NICOSIA (OFNS). — LORD Radcliffe, who has been charged with the task of drawing up a liberal constitution for Cyprus, has ended his three-week visit here and returned to London. But the visit has brought no change of atmosphere to this frightened and resentful island. Indeed, as far as the Greek Cypriots are concerned, it served chiefly to close their ranks and to give them a fresh and welcome opportunity to display their solidarity with the exiled Archbishop Makarios.

To the tiny group of dogmatic Turko-Cypriot politicians, it provided another opportunity to voice their extravagant demands.

But Lord Radcliffe — a shrewd and liberal man — is unlikely to be influenced by the fact that he heard many Turkish voices and practically no Greek opinions. His visit here must have convinced him that Archbishop Makarios must somehow be brought back into the picture, otherwise no headway will be made.

Some good will be done if he produces, as rapidly and as simply as possible, the main points of what the British Government will offer Cyprus — without waiting to fill in the details and tie them up in legal language. The Cypriot complaint is that they have never been offered anything concrete and in writing. That is one of the main reasons why the Harding-Makarios talks broke down. They have been offered only an unending flow of words.

One danger menacing the expedition with which Lord Radcliffe can get these main points formulated, is that the British Cabinet's attention is likely to be diverted from Cyprus by the Suez canal crisis, and that he will be left twiddling his thumbs until he is able to "make recommendations" and get the Government's guidance on what they want and intend by the term "wide measure of self-government."

If the Cyprus deadlock is ever to be ended something must be done quickly. Last week has seen an average of more than one murder a day; and more than half-a-dozen young men are waiting to go to the gallows. It is a vicious circle which the longer its lasts, becomes the more difficult.

Eoka, the terrorist organization of Greek Cypriots, rules the island by terror, it is true. But even without Eoka, the resentment against dictatorial government, and especially the emotional attachment — founded upon history and tradition, and reinforced by his deportation — to Archbishop Makarios as sole leader and spokesman, have become so deeply rooted in the hearts and minds of the Greek-Cypriots that it seems nothing can change it except a concrete offer approximating to the point where the talks broke down last February.

These two paramount emotions — resentment and devotion to Makarios — are terribly real and far outweigh, I believe, the long-nurtured and conventional aspiration of Enosis.

But the point has been reached where no constitutional offer, however attractive, will be acceptable unless it is tied to some provision for the right to self-determination. Certainly Eoka would not accept less — and Eoka is obviously very much alive in spite of the hard blows received from the 20,000-strong security forces.

There is a great longing among Greek Cypriots for an end to this situation which — apart from the horror and fear — is bringing financial disaster to many. But it is the British Government which must find a way to a settlement.

All Round China by Rail

By O. M. GREEN

LONDON (OFNS). — PEKING announces that the last rail has been laid of the 700-kilometre railway from Chengtu, capital of Szechuan, the province bordering on Tibet, up the western frontiers of China, to Paoki, on the east-west trunk line in northern China.

As a railway from Chengtu to Chungking, Chiang Kai-shek's war-time capital, was completed by the People's Government about 18 months ago, this new link means that it will soon be possible to make a complete circuit of the outer marches of China, starting from the headwaters of the Yangtse at Chungking *via* Chengtu, Paoki, Peking, then down the eastern side *via* Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, then in a semi-circle southwestwards to Changsha on the Canton-Hankow railway, and so to Canton and Hong Kong.

When Paoki is linked with Paotow in Inner Mongolia, which has its own railway to Peking, through the Great Wall, as it will be soon, the circuit will pass still nearer China's northern frontier. Also, a line is being built from Chungking to the southern railways in Kweichow connecting with Canton. So that eventually it will be possible to start one's round-China journey from Canton to Canton, all by rail.

The Communists have completed the Chengtu-Paoki railway in two years — a formidable feat, for it traverses country as difficult as could well be encountered, mountain ridges, deep ravines and many rivers. Peking's report says that 288 tunnels had to be bored for a total length of over 80 kilometres: one of these, passing under the Tsinling mountains, is three kilometres long. Nearly 300 bridges had to be built; and the railway zigzags across a tributary of the Yangtse 16 times.

The report says that "many granite arched bridges were built across the deep ravines of the Tsinting mountains where suitable local material was fortunately available." In such remote parts, the engineers could not have had much if any labour-saving machinery. But human labour in China is inexhaustible.

Russian coaches on the Trans-Siberian Railway have been fitted with dual-gauge wheels, so that they can pass from the broad Russian gauge to the Chinese (which is world gauge) to avoid changing trains at the Manchurian border.

HEARD ABROAD

Everyone is always in favour of general economy and particular expenditure — Sir Anthony Eden.

Neutrality has increasingly become an obsolete proposition and, except under very exceptional circumstances, it is an immoral and shortsighted conception. — Mr. John Foster Dulles.

We must not view these neutral countries with petulance and impatience. The so-called neutral who irritates you occasionally is certainly preferable to the enemy who aims to overthrow you. — Mr. Pearr Cabot Yates, U.S. Chief delegate to U.N.

A guest who wishes to improve himself should certainly have good company, but for his profit as well as for his comfort the company should not be too far above his station. — Mr. W.H. Auden.

PELTOURS

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DEPARTURES: AUGUST 12 — AUGUST 18, 1956

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Aug. 12	1000	L.A.I.	Athens, Rome
	1000	EL AL	Istanbul
	1115	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia
	1300	EL AL	Athens, Brussels, London, New York
	1215	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
MON. Aug. 13	0900	EL AL	Rome
	1100	EL AL	Vienna, Amsterdam, London
	1900	EL AL	Nicosia
TUE. Aug. 14	0710	S.A.S	Istanbul, Vienna, Dusseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	0900	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	1000	T.A.E.	Nicosia, Athens
	1100	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1330	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
WED Aug. 15	1000	SABENA	Athens, Frankfurt, Brussels
	1100	L.A.I.	Rome
	1115	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia
	1115	T.W.A.	Rome, Geneva, Paris, London, New York
	1200	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	1800	EL AL	Nicosia
	2315	EL AL	Zurich, Paris
THURS. Aug. 16	0130	EL AL	Port Lamy, Brazzaville, Johannesburg
	0815	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul
	1000	T.A.E.	Nicosia, Athens
	1245	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1730	EL AL	Rome
	2100	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Paris
FRI. Aug. 17	1115	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Aukara; Istanbul
	1915	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Paris, Boston, New York
	1900	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

MON. Aug. 13 1130 CYPRUS AIR Nicosia

FROM HAIFA PORT

Tuesday, August 14 GRIMANI Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa

Wednesday, August 15 JERUSALEM Genoa, Marseille.

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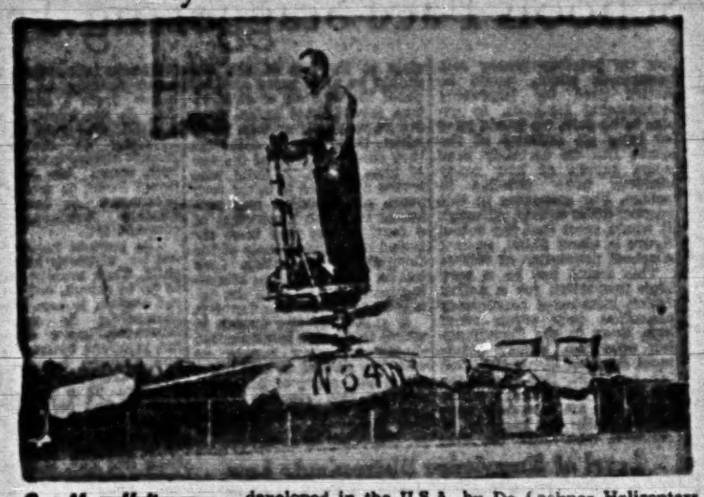


One-Man Helicopter— developed in the U.S.A. by De Lackner Helicopters of Mount Vernon, New York — is a striking contrast to the modern mammoth airliner. The pilot of this original test model has only a small platform to stand on, wears a safety belt round his waist.

Express Photo

By AIRBORNE

ROCKET scientists have made a new advance in the development of America's earth satellite according to a Navy announcement from Washington.

It said that tiny rockets are being developed to stabilise the third stage of the launching rocket when it gets beyond the earth's atmosphere. The launching vehicle will be a three-stage rocket, with the third carrying the man-made moon into space. Since there will be no air for tail fins to push against, such conventional devices would be useless for stabilizing the third stage rocket, the Navy said.

The tiny rockets being developed will cause the vehicle to spin, giving a stabilizing effect. The G.L. Martin Co., Baltimore, prime contractor for the satellite programme, has given Atlantic Research Corp., Alexandria, Virginia, a contract to develop the "spin-stabilizer" rockets. The earth satellite is scheduled for launching during the 1957-58 international Geophysical year. It will weigh less than 10 kg. and will be pushed into space by an 11-ton rocket. The aim is to put it into an orbit 500 kilometres from the earth so that it will circle the globe at 30,000 k.m.h.

International Co-operation

THE 10th anniversary last week of the formation of the Scandinavian Airlines System marks a decade of successful and exemplary international co-operation.

The merger between the systems of Norway, Denmark and Sweden was brought about by a realisation that such small countries could not expect to compete with the big international airlines of larger nations if they remained separate. Today, S.A.S. is the sixth largest airline in the world.

The companies which comprise it are veterans. The Danish National Airline (D.D.L.) was formed in 1918, and is the oldest airline in the world. Sweden followed soon after in 1919, but Norway did not have its first airline until 1927.

The merger was first mooted in the summer of 1938, but war intervened and it did not come off until August 1, 1946.

Racket Busters

STUDENTS of Anglo-American relations have a new cause of anti-Americanism to investigate: the noise made by jet aircraft, writes Michael Davie, from London.

At Ramsgate, a British seaside resort, the local borough council is so incensed by the "intolerable racket" of American jet aircraft based nearby that it intends to send a deputation to the Prime Minister, asking to have the aircraft moved. A petition is being signed by the townspeople; trade is said to be suffering; holiday-makers have cut short their visits.

The American commander of the air station is at his wits' end. On the one hand he hates the idea of encouraging the anti-American feeling which, quite illogically, is being generated in this seaside resort. On the other hand, he has a strict training schedule to put through. Whichever direction his jets take there is always a stream of protests.

Silent Flight

SABENA claims that its new medium range Metropolitans have been equipped with a new sound damper which makes it possible for passengers to chat "to their heart's content in a low voice." This would hardly enthuse the unlucky air passenger who was once seated next to the world's prize bore and who asked the hostess in desperation to tell the pilot to please rev up the engine as he could still hear.

Life Air Number

THE issue of "Life" now on sale in Israel is wholly devoted to the present development and future prospects of aviation. Some of the full page pictures in colour are breathtaking in their beauty.

Three Art Shows on View At Haifa Museum

ABRAHAM Yaskiel is exhibiting ink wash drawings at the Municipal Museum, Haifa. They are all still life, vertically linear conceptions, wherein candlesticks, bottles and flowers form the leading motifs and, even if fish or fruit introduce the horizontal, a low bowl, perhaps, will gently counteract that trend. The lights, expressed in blank areas, create the contrasts and also avoid flatness.

If there is any weakness in these drawings, it lies in insufficient contrasts. First sight of these pictures resembles a room in which one has to become accustomed to dim light. But once you become used to it, the composition is seen to be of a remarkably high level.

For at least two of the drawings, the actual objects are set out, as when they served as models for the artist. This good idea helps to bring the public into contact with his problems and, in the present instance, demonstrates the significance of the angle of vision and the possible exaggeration of actuality.

Thai Rubbings

UPSTAIRS there are two exhibitions from Thailand. The one consists of monochrome (brown, yellow, green) rubbings, either decorative or illustrative of the Ramayana, from the Temple of the Reclining Buddha at Wat Poh. They are mostly in different panel lengths. The rhythms are pleasing, e.g., the mighty swing of "Rama with Sword" or the quiet arrangement of "Lotus Flower." Nevertheless, one finally realises that a classical style can be learned as correctly as the mannerisms of modernism.

Thai Photographs

THE second exhibition, photographs by Thai photographers of local life and figures, are, on the whole, very expert in the handling of contemporary technique, and consequently depend more on the novelty of their subjects. This applies to the children, apart from their faces, or the male types, apart from the psychological studies. Among the views of Thailand, I was interested to note the similarity of the bricks of "Ancient Ayudhaya" to those of Roman ruins.

Several photographers have tried to coordinate their results with Chinese painting. We have seen the high, mist-covered mountain, rearing up behind the solitary wayfarer, in a hundred Sung paintings. The boughs which overhang the water in "Two Lives" or the combination of reflectiveness and observation in the ducks of "Living" could emanate from Chinese Art. This category of pictures is the truly original section of the show. *H.*

in the groove

By YOHANAN ZARAI

FOR those who won't be able to attend Eartha Kitt's programmes, soon to take place at the Ramat Gan Ziratron, it should certainly be good news, that more and more recordings of her recent hits are becoming available to the local collector. Most of them are in the small-sized extended play (45) format, unbreakable but not too cheap, e.g. approximately IL7.- a-piece. Nonetheless this reviewer preferred vegetarian dishes during the past few days in order to cover the securing of a few of the newest Kitts.

The South Carolina Miss whom Orson Welles once called "the most exciting woman in the world" well derives her having been lifted to the pedestal of stardom. Her delicate but abundantly sensuous tremolo, at times childishly innocent and at others insistent and primitive, is unique, intriguing and inimitable.

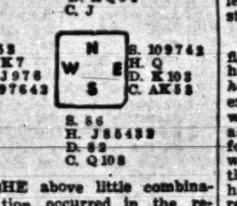
Of the collection which I have recently heard, I would first pick a disc featuring Eartha in a song called "Nobody taught me" by jazz encyclopedist Leonard Feather. Not that it is a tune you will easily catch. But that is just it. It will serve as a brilliant example of how much creative power can be put into a song that is not particularly attractive.

Then there is a series of swift little tunes like: "If I was a boy," "Somebody Bad Stole the Wedding Bell," "Easy does It" and naturally "Mink Schmink" in a surrealistic American-Yiddish dialect nobody should miss. "Freddy" and "Sweet and Gentle" have more of the Latin accent in them, thanks to the band of Perez Prado, the Cuban Mambo king.

Eartha's latest, a 12-inch LP which RCA-Victor, her permanent label, has entitled "Down to Eartha," includes ten numbers, two of which, "The Day the Circus Left Town" and "Apres Moi," are particularly outstanding. In the former Miss Kitt, always likely to surprise, reveals a brand new facet of her art. The figures of the circus she sings about must have stepped out from somewhere among Picasso's Blue Period panels. Or should we call it Eartha in Blue?

BRIDGE By JERUSALEMITE

A COMEDY OF ERRORS



THE above little combination occurred in the recent master teams event at Los Angeles.

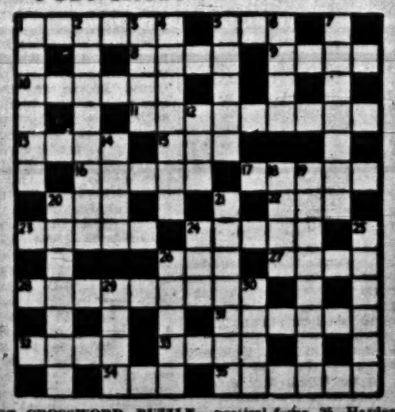
South was dealer at game to East-West. It will be seen that the North-South team can make 11 tricks at hearts against every lead and defence, and full game at hearts was easily reached at most tables.

But when Janice and Tobias Stone came to the table, matters took a slightly different turn. Stone, sitting South, opted in favour of a psychic one-spade opening lead, and his wife put him straight into four spades.

West, evidently a last-ditch fighter who hoped to beat hand, opened the *king of hearts*. Imagine East's facial expression as his blank queen was also smothered by the ace! Three rounds of spades followed, and the heart ten was led. East ruffed, and then, perhaps trying to put his partner in for a diamond return, *underled his ace-king of clubs*. Dummy's jack won, followed by a fourth round of trumps, and four rounds of hearts now squeezed East with the high club and the king-ten of diamonds.

The Stones' teammates could hardly believe that 480 points had been scored on the North-South cards, and it took a couple of cocktails to convince them that Stone had really played the hand at spades.

POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE



POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS. 1. Minister. 5. Kind of nut. 8. Swallow, but no pig. 9. Food for the idle? 10. It's healthy in this hut. 11. Day of British victory. 12. Skin fluids? 13. In silence. 16. Washing, perhaps, that "15 Across" takes in! 17. Through which one perspires. 20. Surgeon of a kind. 22. Used to be broken tool. 23. No. 5 spendthrift. 24. Is it hastily reduced? 26. Beastly name. 27. Pleasant-looking resort. 28. Direction for highly skilled directors? 31. Restrictive rope. 32. This person's grip is broken! 33. Automatic weapon. 34. No friendly agent. 35. Comparatively stupid.

DOWN: 1. It's nice to go on one. 2. He's slack with the fetters. 3. Is in debt. 4. Frightened by a noise? 5. Base-hearted buffoon. 6. A spot of ink. 7. Do these fellows endlessly upset airmen? 12. The centry has a little money. 14. Where to lay the foundations, etc. 15. The name of a slow engine. 19. They aren't eaten in silence. 20. Ship a letter to a man. 21. Were dashingly? 24. Descriptive of poetical fever. 25. Harder on the purse. 28. Small hall. 29. In which students get their clothes torn? 30. Partially hardened.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS: 1. Bull. 4. Batted. 8. Rib. 10. Shed. 12. Left half. 14. Heroine. 15. Beet-le. 17. Grill room. 21. Toy. 22. Orb. 23. Sit. 25. Guesswork. 27. Ararat. 28. Pipotte. 32. Overlord. 34. Peer. 35. Yew (you) 36. Strays. 37. Stan.

DOWN: 1. Bus-h. 2. Leer. 3. Kiln. 5. An-them. 6. Tea. 7. Duff-er. 9. Bee. 11. Heart. 13. Deily. 16. Bobs. 18. Trio. 19. Lota. 19. Rout. 20. Ore. 22. Sweep. 24. Trite. 25. Ma-sons. 26. Galley. 29. Pry. 29. Ides. 30. Ten-t. 31. Erin. 33. Err.

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Radio Review

Parents and Children

THE monthly "Parents and Children" programme, edited by Bella Bar-Am, continues to give excellent advice on many problems. The latest edition contained an urgent and important plea by Dr. Ami Yoseph not to leave paraffin and similar liquids within reach of children. A little paraffin in the lungs is fatal, and the child is unable to distinguish between one liquid and another. We were given a dramatised case history with a sound psychological moral, advice on the best way to behave with children by the seaside, and a section on answers to questions submitted by listeners.

The first of these questions, "Should a child be allowed to take a toy to bed?" received a detailed reply, but the second question "Is it all right for a child to grow up speaking two languages?" missed a vital point. The response, formulated by Gideon Levin after a preliminary qualification that there were two schools of thought, was negative. His reasons were based partly on the child's mental processes and partly on very questionable national premises. He totally failed to take into account the vital child-parent relationship.

All children here master Hebrew, but a second language is often a necessity in the home. Half the population knew no Hebrew eight years ago, and very few even of those who mastered the language feel entirely at home (the best criterion for judging a person's most familiar language is to hear him do some quick arithmetic).

A child should feel completely at ease with his parents, and if they have to struggle and stumble in the course of everyday conversation, their lack of confidence may well be communicated. The father and especially the mother must be completely at ease in talking to the child, and the consolidation of this relationship generally outweighs the occasional and not very apparent handicaps of bringing up the child bilingually.

The lack of reference to this aspect constituted a serious omission in the broadcast. This particular series needs special responsibility in editing to ensure the mention of all aspects and facets of the questions raised: where there are two sides, each should be clearly stated and not one chosen arbitrarily and exclusively.

YAACOV ben-Hersl had his finger in two major programmes heard over the weekend. One was "My Client Curley," the distinguished satire by the master of American radio Norman Corwin — one of the few original radio features subsequently made into a film. This story of a dancing caterpillar was given a workmanlike production and performance, which however lacked the slickness of the original American version — a somewhat over-lengthy musical bridge, a child obviously reading instead of acting, an almost imperceptible deficiency in tempo — all mounted up with the result that the humour and whimsey seemed a little less incisive than in the original. But, after all, few listeners could have known the original, and for the others it was a welcome performance of a feature that was out of the ordinary.

On Sunday there was an original playlet by Ben Hersl, "Kametz Aleph — Ah." This highly charming broadcast kept one wondering to the very end what it was all about. One suspected that there would be a moral, but here was real suspense in guessing the answer to the problem of who had sponsored this feature and why. It related a morning in an average school, giving extracts from the lessons and then the children's analysis of the abilities of the various teachers. The young actors were wholly delightful, there were many excellent touches of humour (notably the teacher nicknamed "Ops"), and the whole production was faster and slicker than "My Client Curley."

At the very end the headmaster of the school appeared with the moral — "Love thy teacher as thyself" or "A schoolmaster is also human." And then the sponsor — the Ministry of Education and Culture — made a rather cumbersome appearance with a plea for teacher recruitment. If we must have official propaganda, this is the way it should be done. It is only unfortunate that Kol Yisrael so recently produced "Blackboard Jungle."

Pick of next week's listening: A Beethoven feature (tonight at 8.10); Literary monthly (tomorrow at 10.30 a.m.); "Oh My Papa" by the Do-Re-Mi theatre (tomorrow at 1); Puccini's "Madam Butterfly" (tomorrow at 3.45); Leib Glantz (tomorrow at 9.30 p.m.); Bach's "Magnificat" (Sunday at 4.30); Handel's "Judas Maccabeus" performed by the IPO (Sunday at 9.15); "How to conduct a meeting" (Sunday at 10.15); Beethoven's Kreutzer Sonata (Monday at 8); Sarayan's "My Name is Aram" (Tues. at 4); "Cambyses" by Yigal Mossensohn (Weds. at 10.30); Air Force feature (Thurs. at 8).

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

522, 249, 33.3 & 43.9 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.35, 7.00 a.m. (tomorrow 5.30 a.m.), 1.30, 4.00, 7.00, 9.00 & 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including news): 8 a.m. 2.15 & 6.00 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.30 Service. 6.37 Calisthenics. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon": Nahal Group. 12.30 Military Bands (R). 12.30 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.45 "To the Jerusalem Citizen." 1.48 "Light Fare." 3.30 "Kabbalat Shabbat." 4.02 "Youth Corner." 4.30 Woman's Corner. 5.00 Works by Mendelssohn: Overture "Ruy Blas" (Conductor: Georg Singer); Violin Concerto in E-minor op. 64 (Soloist: Isaac Stern); Symphony No. 4 in A-major, op. 90 (Conductor: Arturo Toscanini). 7.15 "We present tonight." 7.19 Bible Reading. 8.00 "Our Political Front" — Herzl Berger. 8.10 Personal Sketches. 8.45 Songs of the Nations. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert: Introduction, Aria & Presto (Marcello); Concerto Grasso No. 5 in D-Major (Handel); Organ Concerto in F-Major (Haydn); "Belshazzar's Feast" (William Walton) (R). 10.30 Folk Dances. 11.10 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.45 Israel Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Overture "Preciosa" (Weber); Quartet Concerto, op. 131 (Spohr); Allegro Moderato from Serenade for Orchestra op. 95 (Reger) (R). 9.45 New Inventions — Ed. Dr. Nathan Sharon. 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literature Corner. 11.00 Works by Carl-Maria von Weber: Overture "Oberon"; Konzerstuck in F-minor for Piano & Orchestra op. 79; "Invitation to the Dance" op. 65 (R). 11.30 "Three in One Boat. 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 Musical Play (R). 1.45 Cantoral recordings. 2.15 Musical Matinee. 3.45 Opera. "Madame Butterfly" (Puccini — Act I). 5.00 Story of the Week. 5.15 "Dances through the centuries." 5.45 Science Studio. 7.15 "We present tonight." 7.18 "Ben Ami." 7.40 Art and Culture. 8.00 Questions and Answers — Shmuilk Rosen. 8.30 Israel Composers: Sonatina for Piano (Paul Ben-Chaim); Popular Suite (Hanoch Jacobi). 8.55 Bible Reading: Daniel — Chaps. 9 & 10. 9.10 Sport. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 Hamavdil and Melaveh Malka. 10.00 Entertainment Programme. 10.30 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

497, 480, 255, 43.9 & 33.3 M. English News: 1.45, 10.00 p.m. French News: 2.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (33.3, 34.9 & 469 M.): Today: 5.30 Torah Lesson for Ulpanim. 5.45 Yiddish-Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Concert Review. 6.30 Light Music. 7.00 Ladino. 7.30 French. 8.00 Yiddish. 8.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.45 Turkish. 9.00 Interval. 9.15 Israel Folk Music. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. Tomorrow: 5.30 Spanish Songs. 5.45 Ladino-Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Folk Dances. 6.30 Light Music. 7.00 Ladino. 7.30 French. 8.00 Yiddish 8.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.45 Mugrawit. 9.00 Interval. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (31.2 M.): Today: (Programme to South Africa): 7.45 News. 7.50 "Spend a working holiday in Israel." 8.05 Reading for Shabbat Shoftim. Talk by Yechiel Ben-Yehuda. 8.15 From Week to Week. Tomorrow: 7.45 News. 7.50 "South Africans in Israel" 8.15 Yiddish Programme. Programme to U.K. Today: 12.15 a.m. News. 12.20 Readings for Shabbat. 12.30 "Vistas of Israel" Music by Mark Lavry & Yochanan Boehm. 12.45 "On Behalf of Israel. Tomorrow: 12.15 a.m. Shavua Tov. News. Programme Highlights. 12.25 This also Happened. 12.50 A visit to Yemin Orde. 12.45 Cantoral Music.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 256, 225 & 205 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.32 Requests Programme for Hospitals. 7.00 News. 7.10 Greeting the Shabbat. 7.50 The Week in Israel and in the World. 7.40 Friday night Concert: Works by Don Gilles, Meyerbeer, Haydn & Tschaikovsky. 8.30 Excerpts from Operas. 9.00 News. 9.15 Musical Play. 10.00 Dance Music. 11.00 Close Down. Tomorrow: 6.30 Opening. 6.32 Songs. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Pleasant Tune." 7.30 "Behind the Curtain & on the Screen." 8.00 Officers Tell. 8.15 Folk Dances. 8.40 The Night following Shabbat. 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (31.55, 41.36, 16.92, 19.42 M.): 18.30-19.00. Today: News. Parliamentary Review. British Album. Tomorrow: News. News Talk. Review of the Weekly British Press and M.P. Affairs.

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Anniversary of the Bottle

By Agatha Hajnal

NOW a common sight on Israel kitchen tables, the milk bottle was introduced here less than a year ago.

Bottled milk was first put on the Israel market on August 18 last year. The experiment has proved a success. Today, 60 per cent of the population prefer to pay five pruta more for milk in bottles.

All bottled milk is pasteurized or sterilized. Milk bought in bulk, however, has to be boiled because it gets contaminated when the milk cans are open and shut in dusty streets.

Sterilized or pasteurized milk in bottles costs 300 pruta per litre in the shop.

Sterilized milk is heated to a temperature where all the germs are killed. It can be kept in warm weather without refrigeration for about three weeks. Some, however, do not like its taste.

Pasteurized milk, which tastes much fresher, is heated only to a temperature below boiling. The heating kills all the disease-giving germs and about 95 per cent of the germs which make the milk go sour. Pasteurized milk will also go sour quite quickly unless refrigerated.

Nevertheless, milk experts agree that there is no danger to health in drinking unboiled pasteurized milk. "Bottled milk is 100 per cent safe," says Mr. S. Jelsma, adviser to the Food and Agricultural Organization and the U.N. International Children's Fund in Israel on dairy plant management. The chief milk sanitarian of the Ministry of Health, Mr. S. H. Frank, observed that pasteurized milk need only be boiled for babies of less than one year, as a precautionary measure against diarrhoea. There is no danger of disease.

The Ministry of Health therefore plans to increase the supply of bottled milk, so that unbottled milk should disappear from the market entirely.

Shortage of equipment is not the only obstacle. Demand itself is limited. By September, the extension of Tnuva's dairy in Tel Aviv will be completed, and Tnuva will be able to bottle all the milk sold in the area. Mr. M. Tversky, the manager of Tnuva in the Tel Aviv district, says that the present supply of bottled milk in the area, which is 80 per cent of all the milk sold, already meets the demand. Hospitals, municipal kitchens and residents of the poorer quarters prefer to buy cheaper milk.

Propaganda is needed to stimulate milk consumption. Dr. M. Guttfeld, the general adviser on milk and dairy products in the Food Division of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, said that the average per capita consumption of milk in Israel is only about 50 per cent of what it is in most developed countries. Immigrants from Oriental countries drink very little milk.

Advisors on Design

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ISRAEL hand woven carpets will find a market in America provided that designs can be adapted to suit contemporary tastes. This is the opinion of Mr. Edward Field, a leading American carpet manufacturer and expert. He is here on a short visit at the invitation of "Maskit" to advise on steps to promote the sale of carpets across the Atlantic.

"Maskit," Israel Village Arts and Crafts Ltd., is a company which organized the production and marketing of handicraft made by immigrants from Oriental countries.

Adapting a design is like "editing," Mr. Field explained. It means taking out a part without altering the basic character of the whole. Thus, Oriental carpets which are multi-coloured and often consist of a number of patterns within a small space, have to be simplified to meet the current market requirements in the United States. In some cases, the traditional patterns of one carpet will supply decoration for a number of rugs with a plain background.

The possibilities of exporting carpets from this country are tremendous because the immigrants from various parts of the Middle East have brought with them a great variety of carpet styles.

Methods of producing carpets in Israel are very primitive and much improvement will be needed, Mr. Field said. He believes that this would be easier if carpet makers were concentrated into groups according to countries of origin. At the moment, weavers work independently in their homes, and "Maskit" organizers have to cover a wide territory. Alternatively, they should be offered courses of training in technique.

Mr. Field will not design for "Maskit," but only assist the company in its market research. Similarly, Miss Julia Raymond, the executive director for the Maskit of Israel Co., which markets in the U.S., has come here for a month to advise on fashion trends and not to do any designing herself. She is a stylist and fashion promoter in America. One point to be absorbed by Israel designers, she believes, is that American overheated houses practically rule out heavy woollen or even thick cotton goods, particularly in high-quality fashion goods. Designs and fabrics will have to be lighter, both in design and in the actual weight of each finished garment.

Design of the colourful Tripolitanian rug comes quickly into being as skilled fingers ply this ancient craft. They find it easier to do the old known design than to follow a simplified modern one.

Diary Of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

HEAD of the House announces a lady to see me and ushers in one who takes a chair and sits in it staring at me for some time. As I am engaged in fighting with the telephone exchange I nod at her apologetically and later put the receiver down to find she is still looking. I ask her brightly if I can do anything for her. She shakes her head sadly and asks me if I don't remember her. Frantically I race mentally through the children's teachers, their friends' mothers, Beit Olim acquaintances and so on, but fail to make contact. Taking pity on me, she says that for a clue she will tell me that we havn't met for 25 years. At once, something clicks and without any rational reason I place her as my school friend's little sister who always got in our way and to whom the only words I ever remember addressing were "If you don't go away I'll pull your hair." Note that she has exchanged her ringlets for a shorter style so perhaps she was afraid I would do it again.

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WE shriek at each other a bit and ask about old friends, in most of whom I am not the least interested, and she tells me that I haven't changed at all and she would have known me anywhere. Suppose she means this as a compliment, but sincerely hope that she is just being polite as it would be extremely depressing if true.

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FROM what I remember of myself when young, I must have been one of the most revolting children alive. Not only in appearance, though with stockings and knickers that would never stay up on my skinny frame, lank hair and a perpetual scowl I could hardly have been a joy to look at, but also in character, being convinced that the whole world was in conspiracy against me, and regarding everyone over 15 with a deep and abiding suspicion. Daresay my mother loved me, but it must have been a big effort. That I had two bosom friends, one of whose sister sits before me, only indicates that there must have been other children equally horrible.

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REFUSE to believe that I am still the same as I was then, though the Head of th House insists that it's the character that one has before seven that is abiding. In that case I can strip away the layers of civilization and control and hide in the attic for a day with a book and a bag of humbugs instead of doing my chores, and pelt the family with old shoes when they try to get me out.

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COME to think of it, it's not a bad idea. If only I had an attic!

The Magnet and Military Line

Three new hat styles by Paris designer Pierre all have the military flavour — heightened by the addition of stripes round the wearer's neck. Three stripes are for "Captain," four for "Major," five for "Colonel." The theme is continued on the wrists.

By Allison Settle

PARIS. — THE majority of the big Paris dress houses have by now shown their collections, and the differences are becoming clear between the lines that women wore a year ago and those now being introduced.

The silhouette of fashion is reversed. A year back, women appeared as triangles, widening downwards from the tiny head and narrow shoulders to a widened skirt base. Now the outline is reversed: other houses are in agreement with Dior's "Magnet Line" and shoulders are now well rounded while from them the outline slides down, incurving to a narrow skirt hemline.

The lean, minimized cut continues in the shape of innumerable slender sheath dresses wrapped round the figure, but over such dresses go tremendously bulky coats or alternatively full-length capes, fur lined. And the figure is topped everywhere with immensely bulky fur caps.

The new cut is seen in shoulders and sleeves. Balmain drops the inset of his sleeves well down the shoulders, cuts the backs of sleeves in one with the back of a bodice, and makes bodice back wider than the fronts. This produces a slouching walk which Pierre Balmain has taken from the 1912 period, and especially from Boldini portraits of elegantly slim, rather sad women.

Waists vary from the natural line to high under the bust: only the belt that went round the hip line is no longer with us. A compromise is effected in the beautiful Lanvin-Castillo collection; there, the "Gliding Line" slants in a cut from between the shoulder blades at the back, diagonally round the figure, to a point low down at centre front.

The back-swept movement of a year ago continues in new forms. The backs of many dresses continue to be bloused — Lanvin's bloused backs are set high up at shoulder level, above a long, flat waistline. Last year's back-dipping collars now turn into hooded capelets in many houses, but Jacques Heim has great success with back-sagging collars, weighted with fur, and Lanvin with hooded collars and capes. At this dress house, there are, too, to be found the lovely, back-blown evening draperies of last season. In their newer form they spring from between the shoulder-blades of slender Directoire dresses made of chiffon.

The general use of fur-lined, long capes for day, also of very bulky top-coats which are to be seen everywhere wadded with quilting or fur, is attributable to Russian ballet influence, not to contemporary Soviletism. This influence accounts also for the bulbous or bulkily squared Cossack hats. It accounts, again, for the diagonal bows of stiff silk or velvet which slash across the high waistlines of slender evening dresses. Lanvin-Castillo calls them "sabre bows" and Jacqueline Fath names them "dagger sashes"; both derive from Cossack uniforms.

The length of skirts to come is still nervously debated in Paris. Jacques Heim followed the exact pattern of Christian Dior in introducing into his collection, for daytime wear, a very small group of narrow, hobble skirts ending four inches above the ankle. For morning, he made them in tweed, for afternoon in velvet. Yet the rest of his sheath dresses were cut at 16 inches from the ground, and his later day bell-shaped skirts 14 inches from the floor.

Long stoles, in fur, velvet, satin or jersey, such as Balenciaga introduced in 1952, are still there in most collections. Balmain gives them a bolero-shape at the centre to anchor them to the figure. The Balmain embroideries on accompanying evening dresses are like something from a fantastically beautiful fairyland. Slim sheaths or widening princess shapes in chiffon, satin, or velvet are worked with an 18th century elegance as flower sprays in delicate tones of pastel silk, gold and silver threads, mirrored beads. (Copyright).

Love Problems in China

By Rawle Knox

HONG KONG. — LOVE can be the devil in China, too. When Su Yuan, a 24-year-old Youth League member and prospector, wrote to the magazine "China Youth" about his troubled romance, the comrades of the editorial board received 6,000 letters on the subject from their readers. The leader of Su Yuan's prospecting team wanted a girl colleague who did not love him. Quite properly, according to the formula now prevalent in China, he asked her to "cultivate her love." The cultivation was fruitless, and she fell in love with Su Yuan; whereupon Su Yuan found the Youth League's branch committee accusing him of "sabotaging" the love of others, and the girl was subject to strong attacks for taking the new love as she tired of the old.

Most of the letter writers sympathized with Su Yuan. They did so on ideological, not human grounds. "The error of the team leader," wrote a reader from Kirin, "lies in his failure to grasp the point made by one of our Liberation Army fighters: 'When the opposite party has definitely turned one down, or she has fallen in love with another party, one should immediately cease to seek her love and control oneself.'"

A Peking reader told of a similar problem of his own. He was making approaches to a certain Miss Liang, when a deputy section chief of his own organization also became interested in the girl. The "leadership comrades" called her in for a private talk, and "mobilized" her to love the deputy chief.

There is nothing new in the situation — and especially so in China — of the big boss pressing his affections on a lowly girl, and it is a tribute to the Communists that they are shocked about it. For there have been worse cases than Su Yuan's.

"I accuse Liu Chuan-ching of maltreating women," wrote a 22-year-old girl, Tsou Chen-hsia, in "China Youth." At first Liu was only a rude man and a nuisance. "Once, for instance, he gave me a piece of soap as a gift, and when I refused to accept it he pointed a pistol at himself, shouting: 'I will kill myself,' and he did not give up his attempt till I was compelled to accept the soap." The climax came when Liu dragged Tsou out of an old woman's bed where she was sleeping and raped her. Then the local Party members said that she must marry Liu because nobody else would have her.

To defeat all this sadness and violence, "China Youth" propounds the "principle of voluntariness in marriage." In other words, the girl may have her choice. She is warned, too, against marrying Party leaders merely to gain favours. The Communist difficulty is that having swept away the feudal constrictions of arranged marriages, they want to control, in the interests of discipline, the "voluntariness" which they themselves have introduced.

"Naturally," says "China Youth," "the voluntariness we refer to here has nothing in common with the bourgeois thought that one can love a boy or a girl in the morning and give him or her up in the afternoon... Selection of a life partner must be made carefully, and we do not mean to confuse our love like the bourgeoisie, who prefer to keep on making love without getting married for long periods."

The magazine "Middle School Student," in a rather prim article, tells its readers that falling in love between the ages of 14 and 17 does not make for good pupils or healthy future citizens. But at the end, the author apparently becomes fearful that he has been too discouraging. Love is a natural emotion, he points out, and the Party is by no means against it. Those boys and girls who have love problems should seek advice from the local branch committee of the Youth League. Advice to the lovelorn in China comes strictly from the Party clinic.

(Copyright)

Domestic Letter Box

Cynicism

WHAT is the sense of going to all the expense of pasteurizing milk if the customer gets bottles on which the tinfoil cap is insecure with the milk leaking out?

The Tnuva shop on Rehov Havatzelet where I buy the milk tells me that the caps are loosened by the blocks of ice that are placed on the bottles to keep them cool en route to the shop.

If nothing is done to remedy this situation, then isn't the pasteurization process set at nought?

CUSTOMER

Jerusalem, August 7.

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I SHOULD like to comment on the Tnuva advertisement which appeared in *The Jerusalem Post* of July 11 announcing that the date of distribution will be marked on the caps of pasteurized milk marketed in the three main cities. This system has been in effect for several weeks in Jerusalem, and on several occasions I have noticed that on days of apparent shortages, we have received milk marked for the next day, i.e., received on Wednesday milk marked for Thursday.

Couldn't we have the actual date and not the day of the week so that the customer is thus assured that his milk is always fresh and that the date marked is not dependent on the vagaries of Tnuva's supply and demand?

CHARLES WEISS

Jerusalem, July 12.

• • •

Attention Ball-Players

WHY do you annoy your readers so often by publishing those nasty answers to your "Readers' Letters" that are not to the point.

Take the case of Mrs. Schlack's letter. Mrs. S. complains about a real nuisance on the beach of Bat Yam, but the secretary of the Local Council of Bat Yam writes back nonsense. By printing his answer as an answer to her letter you help him to get away with it.

The beach of Bat Yam is long enough to accommodate everyone and everything. Why not reserve a stretch of beach for all those ball players and put up some signboards: "Attention Ball Players! Please use the stretch of beach reserved for you and please don't disturb sunbathers and those who want to rest." That might help. But if not, how about the Authorities confiscating the balls? Then if the first signboards are not heeded, put up another one warning these youngsters. After two or three balls are confiscated I am sure they will go to the place reserved for them.

I do hope that an attempt will be made to mend matters this season, so that everyone can enjoy the beautiful Bat Yam beach. I was there twice this season, but on my second visit a football landed full force on my stomach. Not even a "Shlita" was offered. I suffered from it for days, and decided never to go to Bat Yam again. Now, you may better understand why I am taking up this matter.

OLGA BUKSHESTER

Haifa, August 6.

Schlack's complaint about football playing at Bat Yam Beach in yesterday's issue shows a cynicism exercised mainly by heads of departments or their secretaries.

Had Mr. Avital shown the slightest understanding of Mrs. Schlack's complaint, he would have assured her that the Bat Yam Local Council will do everything to stop this dangerous nuisance of youngsters playing football as the beach and kicking children and adults with their feet or kicking the ball into their faces or other sensitive parts of their body.

It may be permissible for bathers to play ping-pong at the beach, and no harm is done. But to use the beach as a training place for football stars is definitely out of place, and the Bat Yam Local Council should do something about it. (A similar appeal to Mayor Abba Khoushy would probably have had another and more effective reply.)

L. OSTFELD

Nahalat Yehuda, August 4.

WE have been asked to give the most efficient method of storing food in a refrigerator. As refrigerators come in various sizes, it is difficult to give very cut-and-dried suggestions. If you have two shelves instead of three or four, then store your food accordingly but preferably in the order given below. We do not presume to say that this is the most efficient method, but it is effective in keeping food items sufficiently cold without freezing those you don't want frozen.

1. The freezing unit is obviously the coldest part, and anything that you wish to have completely frozen to be kept for some time should be stored there after being wrapped in a plastic bag or in greaseproof paper. Also, if you want something frozen in a hurry, you can put it in the freezer unit — but remember it is there!! We have taken out tins of solid tomato juice as a result of forgetfulness!

2. Stand your milk, cream and bottles of soft drink, etc., on the shelf next to the freezer. Any dish that you wish to keep particularly cold, without actually freezing, place underneath the freezer unit (the further back the better). We would point out that our freezer has a drawer underneath it marked MEAT; if yours has, too, then put the dish underneath the drawer, it will keep equally cold.

3. For those who have the MEAT drawer, you can use this as we do for storing our wrapped bars of margarine and butter, as well as our cheese, wrapped or in a plastic box. If no drawer, store them under the freezer when not using the space for a special dish.

4. On the next shelf stand your fruits, salads and foods that have milk cooked with them (cold rice pudding, custards, etc.).

5. On the lowest shelf store your fresh vegetables, eggs and butter in use.

6. Cooked meat, soup and any left-over foods should be placed underneath the bottom shelf, as these should not be kept very cold.

Fashion Hints

by Telva Model

Having just returned from the whirl of Fashions, from the centre of world Haute Couture in Paris and London, we can assure you that TELVA FASHION HINTS for the next few weeks will indeed be Fashion News of particular interest.

Our Designing Rooms are bustling with activity, selecting from amongst the most spectacular new ideas of DIOR, FATH, BALMAIN, PATOU, and HARDY AMES, those ideas that will introduce the hotly discussed CHANGED LOOK into the rich TELVA Fall and Winter Collection.

The Fat in the Beef

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

THE way American women watch their weight, it is no wonder that fat beef in the USA is sent abroad for the surplus market. The best steaks, I was told by a ranchman in Denver, where I had the best steak ever, comes off well-upholstered cows. One wonders if it's worth the wasting of much of the beast's flesh to get that superduper tender sirloin that sells in special eating houses for something like its own weight in gold.

But fat meat is not waste. The beef is juicier & more tender for it. Ever since the American surplus beef has been on the market I find that the use of other fats has gone down in our household. It is easy to render beef fat and you will find it useful and tasty in the making of many hearty dishes. If you use little fat in summer, store the rendered fat for winter.

To Render Beef Fat

The fat trimmings on the surplus meat which we are getting has a good flavour since it comes from those cuts that go into roasts and stews, rather than "inners." Cut the main fat from the meat (do not cut it all away, as it will enhance the taste of your meat cut) and cut into small pieces. Put into a thick pan and melt down at low heat. Do not cover the pan. When the drippings begin to get crisp, cut in an onion and a thickly sliced potato. When these are brown, remove the fat from the stove, strain and store in a covered container in a dry cool place, not necessarily the refrigerator. Use this fat for frying and baking and in many suet recipes (some given below) now or months hence.

Brisket of Beef

Much of the "fat" meat your butcher will show you is not fat but brisket (which of course contains much fat). This is wonderful meat for pickling, for cooking with sauerkraut or cabbage and for roasting with beans and making cholent. Here's how.

Pickled Brisket

Make a lot at time as it keeps for months if properly refrigerated and pickled.

5 kilos brisket, Water, Salt, white pepper, Ginger, Paprika, Nutmeg, Bay leaves, garlic, 1 tsp. saltpeter (get this at the pharmacy).

Wash meat. Place in wooden bowl or large platter and rub all over with salt, pepper and other spices. It should be well seasoned. Place meat in a large stone or glass jar. Rinse wooden bowl or platter with water and pour over meat, adding water to cover. Dissolve saltpetre in water and add. Cover with a plate and weigh down with a stone. Keep in a cool place, turning at least once a week. Leave in brine for a month. Add more salt during the process if brine is not salty enough.

Remove from brine and rinse. Place in a large pot with 20 bay leaves, 3 tsps. whole peppers, 2 tsps. whole cloves and five sliced onions and 5 cloves of garlic. Simmer slowly for about five hours, until meat is done, but still firm. Let the meat cool in this brine before it is removed.

Brisket with Sauerkraut

1½ kilos brisket of beef, 1 onion, Salt to taste, Water, 1 kilo (or 2 cans) sauerkraut, 1 raw potato, 1 apple (optional), 1 tbsp. (or less) carraway seed.

Cover meat with cold water and as soon as it boils, skim. Add onion and seasoning. Boil until tender, about 2 hours. Boil sauerkraut with grated potato and sliced apple added. Remove meat with a little of the liquid and add to the sauerkraut. Sprinkle with carraway seed and simmer for 15 minutes longer.

Brisket with Beans

1 kilo brisket of beef, 2 cups white dry beans, Salt and pepper to taste, 2 tbsps. flour, 1 cup bean liquid.

Salt and pepper the meat and let stand for an hour or longer. Soak beans overnight in cold water. Drain, cover with fresh water, heat slowly, keeping water below the boiling point, add meat and cook gently for 2½ hours until meat and beans are tender. If desired add 4 tbsps. sugar (brown is best, and if we had molasses in this country I'd suggest a few tablespoonfuls of that too) and 1 tbsp. prepared mustard. Skim some of the fat from the top and mix with flour in a pan, and gradually add a cup of hot bean liquid. Pour this over the meat and beans and cook until beans are browned.

Potato-Plum Zimmes

This is usually made with dried prunes but I used fresh plums, the hard cheap variety with purple flesh, and the dish was delicious:

500 grams plums, 500 grams brisket of beef, 5 medium potatoes, Salt and pepper, ½ cup sugar, 1 tbsp. lemon juice.

Place meat in pot and season with salt and pepper. Roast meat until nearly tender, adding only a little water at a time if necessary to avoid burning. Add potatoes and plums on top and pour over sugar dissolved in lemon juice in a little water. Brown in oven uncovered or on top of stove with cover, being careful not to let the food scorch by adding a little water now and then if needed. Serve hot.

Suet Puddings

Put beef fat through the meat chopper and use it in the making of suet puddings of all kinds. Here are but a few examples of them:

¾ loaf of wholewheat bread (lehem hai) or white bread, ½ kilo ground suet, ½ cup sugar, 1 tbsp honey, 1 tsp. cinnamon, 1 grated lemon rind, 1 tbsp. water Salt, Stewed plums or other fruit (very little liquid).

Soak bread in water, then press dry. Mix remaining ingredients, except stewed fruit, with the soaked bread to make a dough. Line a pot or casserole with alternate layers of this dough and stewed fruit (if the fruit is ripe you can also use it raw). Bake for about two hours and serve with the sauce of the stewed fruit.

Steamed Suet Pudding

2 cups stale cake or cookie crumbs, ¾ cup ground suet, 1 egg, ½ cup jam or honey, ¼ cup raisins, ¼ cup chopped candied peel, 1 cup cheap wine, ½ tsp. soda, 1 tsp. each cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg (or other spices), 1 tsp. salt.

Mix dry ingredients, add salt, suet, then the liquid. Place in greased mould and steam for two hours. This keeps for weeks and when reheated needs to be steamed for one hour more. Serve hot with your favourite dessert sauce.

Meat Pie

Pastry: 2 cups sifted flour, 3 tsps. baking powder, ¾ tsp. salt, 6 tbsps. beef fat (rendered), water.

Sift the flour, baking powder and salt. Combine the fat with the sifted dry ingredients, and add water to make a soft mixture that can be rolled.

Filling: Cut ½ kilo of fat meat into cubes, sprinkle with salt and pepper and flour and fry in beef fat. Add 2 or 3 sliced onions and fry them until brown. Then add 2 cups of chopped tomatoes and cook and then add 1 cup cooked string beans and simmer in 1 cup water or bean liquor. When meat is tender add 2 tbsps. flour to a little of the gravy and mix together. Pour into pyrex or shallow baking dish. Roll out the pastry, pierce it with a fork and put it over the meat mixture, sealing the edges carefully. Bake in a hot oven.

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FITS OF MORALITY

OBSCENITY AND THE LAW. By Norman St. John-Stevas.—Secker and Warburg. London. 25s.

By E. M. FORSTER

"We know of no spectacle so ridiculous as the British public in one of its periodical fits of morality," wrote Lord Macaulay. I have lived through several of such fits. The first was in 1909 when the "Spectator" (then under different management) denounced Wells's "Ann Veronica" as "a poisonous book," and its characters as "a community of scuttling stoats and ferrets." A long list of authors protested, Thomas Hardy heading it, and the editorial comment—"We are not impressed with the list" — is one not to be forgotten.

Nor can I forget the "Well of Loneliness" case, when with 40 other witnesses I repaired to the Old Bailey in a state of some trepidation. Most of us had never been in a court of law before and hated it, but felt obliged to testify that Miss Radclyffe Hall's book was well written, seriously intentioned, and devoid of obscenity. Desmond MacCarthy was the first of us to be called. On him the lot fell. He ascended into the witness box, where he drooped sideways under a sort of *baldacchino*, looking very worried and sad. His ordeal was short, for the magistrate refused to hear him, or any of us. The evidence of fellow-writers was disallowed, and with a mixture of mortification and relief we departed. All copies of the book were destroyed, and it is now on general sale.

The Swindon Classics

That was in 1928. My most recent recollection must be common property: the purity drive of 1954. This broke out with fanatical violence. It was active in various directions. In the direction of literature it soon succeeded in making the lives of publishers, authors, printers and book-sellers a burden to them, and in disorganising the British book trade. The past was no safer than the present. Swindon banned the "Decameron." This furnished critics with that useful phrase "the Swindon classics," but spread despondency otherwise, for if Boccaccio was a Swindon classic why should Shakespeare not become one too? No one who has read Mr. Eric Partridge's book on the Bard can maintain that his indecencies are incidental.

Up in London the drive went merrily forward and culminated in the prosecution of five contemporary novels, all issued by firms of repute. Activities were no doubt checked by the memorable summing up of Mr. Justice Stable in the "Philanderer" case, and the subsequent acquittal. But the law had not been changed. A subsequent judge summed up in another spirit and there was a conviction. Not until the collapse of the "Image and the Search" case did the prosecution slacken. Here the jury twice failed to agree, since when things have eased off a little.

A National Rhythm

It is interesting to compare this "drive" with the earlier one. They have points in common, and it has been observed that each of them was preceded by an International Morality Conference. In their wider sense they represent the waves of Puritanism that have broken over English life since the 16th century — waves that alternate with troughs of toleration. First meddle, then don't worry, then meddle, then don't worry. It is a national rhythm. The recent wave has had two results. It has left a legacy of fear behind it, as was no doubt the intention of the authorities. And it has overreached itself. It has convinced a number of respectable people that the obscenity laws have diverged from their original purpose of suppressing pornography, and have become a menace to literature. The Society of Authors, which under the late Lord Gorell refused to touch the "Well of Loneliness" case, has this time gone into action and has drafted a Bill to amend the law.

Which brings us to Mr. St. John-Stevas. He is a barrister and journalist — one of a committee who worked under Sir A. P. Herbert in the preparation of the Bill. He now produces a most timely book. Only an expert could pronounce on the accuracy of his facts and figures and the soundness of his recommendations. But the ordinary layman could nowhere find a better legal guide to the highly serious yet not wholly serious subject of sex. Sex is complicated. It has a physical side and a spiritual side. And it can, furthermore, be irresistibly funny. The bawdy joke has existed from extreme antiquity. No amount of legislation will suppress it, and judges who denounce obscenity with suitable sternness from the bench are rumoured to adopt another attitude towards it in the smoking room. Of this lighter side of the theme Mr. Stevas is not unaware.

A Timely Book

He starts with an historical survey — increasingly detailed as it reaches the 19th century. The United States has a separate chapter. So has Ireland, and well she may. A discussion of the English law follows, and of the relationship of obscenity to society. At the end of the book are various appendices: e.g., the text of the Bill at present before Parliament; a resume of Comparative Law; the rules of the Roman Index with instances of its working. Mr. Stevas has gone all out. He is sure to be criticized, partly because of the liberality of his outlook. He is unlikely to be ignored.

What an imbroglio it is! An inhabitant of another planet might well think us insane. Part of our trouble arises from the slow development of the human animal. If babies turned into grown-ups abruptly, as the chrysalis turns into the butterfly, most of our obscenity problems would vanish. But the babies take twelve years to approach adolescence and longer still to achieve maturity. During their immaturity they must be protected — no responsible person denies it — and one unfortunate result of this has been what might be called chrysalis legislation. Adults get treated as if they were children. It seems safer.

What Is Pornography?

Most of us (to put it mildly) think pornography objectionable. But if Socrates descended in a cross-questioning mood, and required us to justify our objections, we should find it more difficult to do so than we suppose. Socrates would not accept an appeal to authority or tendentious statistics or emotive exclamations like "filth," such as sometimes agitate the House of Lords. He would ask us for our reasons. With timidity I suggest one. Pornography is bad because it inclines the mind to run round and round in a circle instead of going forward and gaining strength. That (Socratically speaking) is the objection to it. The mind that runs round and round ends by running down.

Many critics, Virginia Woolf among them, have sometimes turned from more important work to glance at the pornographic problem. She writes: —

> Books fall in respect of indecency into two classes. There are books written... with the object of causing pleasure or corruption by means of their indecency... There are others whose indecency is not the object of the book, but incidental to some other purpose — scientific, social, aesthetic — on the writer's part. The police magistrate's power should be definitely limited to the suppression of books which are sold as pornography. The others should be left alone.

The problem is more complicated than she suggests. Still, she is on the right lines. Children should be protected: pornography should be suppressed. Otherwise, books should be left alone. That is the line on which the present Bill has been drafted, and which Mr. Stevas himself would approve.

(Copyright)

S. SCHLESINGER: SAFAD
Oil painting in Ein Hod Gallery

Kibbutz Anatomy

KIBBUTZ, VENTURE IN UTOPIA. By Melford E. Spiro. — Harvard University Press. 262 pp. $4.50.

By HAROLD U. RIBALOW

This is a sad book. Written by an American professor of anthropology who lived with his wife in a *kibbutz* for 11 months, it is an account — scientific, anthropological, sociological and personal — of "Kiryat Yedidim," a fictitious name of a communal settlement in Israel. It is intended, in the author's phrase, "as a case study in the possibilities of social co-operation," and his aim is to illuminate "the universal through an examination of the particular."

Much has been written about the *kibbutz* experiment, in English as well as in Hebrew and in the United States David Maletz's "Young Hearts" ("Ma'agalot" in the original Hebrew) created a stir upon its publication some years ago because of the harshness of the picture drawn of the *kibbutz* by one of its members. It should be pointed out that, for many years, Zionist propaganda in America stressed the idealism and success of the *kibbutz* movement and that few American Jews thought of *kibbutzism* in terms of failure. Thus, the Maletz novel and later reports of *kibbutz* crises upset American Zionists more than they could have been upset about other Zionist manifestations. The *kibbutz* was part of the American Zionist dream. Any tearing down of the dream was bound to leave gaping wounds.

The Marxist Pattern

Professor Spiro's book is sad because basically it concludes that the members of Kiryat Yedidim themselves see their lives as not particularly successful. He tells of how they came to the *kibbutz* 35 years ago, how they struggled to create new forms of social living, how they handled (or failed to handle) their personal lives (mixed showers, non-official marriages), their children, the education of the young, the problem of how to celebrate the Jewish holidays. Much of this material is familiar and has been told in detail elsewhere — although it is necessary to the story and, in the long run, adds to the impact of the conclusion.

The clash between the fathers and their children is sharply stated but not detailed, for Professor Spiro promises to deal with this problem in a second volume. And, the author also makes it clear that the *kibbutz* in which he lived was of a special sort: Marxist, pro-Russian, anti-religious. While such *kibbutzim* do exist, there are others and, one is to imagine, the problems differ, depending upon the kind of *kibbutz* it is. For example, Yom Kippur is not observed because Yom Kippur is a religious holiday and inasmuch as the children are not taught religion, how can they be given the day off without the teachers involving themselves in the religious concepts of Yom Kippur? So the holiday is passed over as though it did not exist.

Human Tensions

Professor Spiro also insists that the *kibbutz* is now less utopian than it is political, and that politics has become the religion of the *kibbutz* members. He dislikes this and says so. He also tells of the tensions under which the men and women labour. Middle-aged men, no longer able to compete physically with the younger men in the *kibbutz*, are depressed and feel inadequate, whereas in the city men their age do their jobs well and competently. Women, who age faster in the *kibbutz*, appear to feel that with the loss of their looks their hold on their men vanishes completely (for the usual family ties are weak or non-existent: no children to raise within the family; no strong marriage ties; no economic dependence on the male or the female). Today, the women want nicer dresses. "A shower in peace and quiet," another says, "how pleasant it is." Mothers, deprived of their children, according to Western lights, dream of having their babies in their room with them overnight. Khaki dress, once a mark of prestige, is now a mark of inferiority.

Throughout the book, Professor Spiro is sympathetic and the reader senses the special qualities of these men and women and respects their dream and is unhappy when they are unhappy. The utopian dream is so difficult to fulfil that failure is no disgrace and disillusionment is common. In the face of discontent, the stubborn attempt to achieve the social dream of the *kibbutz* adds a dignity to the story that is impossible to banish, and so pride is mixed with sadness.

Levantine Realities

SYRIAN HARVEST. By Edwyn Hole. — Hale, London. 222 pp. Illustrated. 18/-.

BY E. H. KHAZOUM

The Arab saying that a drunkard in his ravings is more truthful than a deliberate talker in his sobriety might well apply to the jester or the buffoon, especially when the jest is sustained to the end. This being so, Mr. Hole's book in which a flippant and almost facetious tone predominates, is nevertheless more serious than scores of pedantic and pompous works on the subject. It is perhaps intended as much to enlighten and entertain as to expose several Middle Eastern skeletons in the cupboard of the Western experts and incorrigible romantics.

One icon after another topples down as we continue reading the book. Simultaneously, others, neglected but far more respectable, take shape again and reappear in their true perspective. Like that unromantic English poet, Crabbe, who would depict village life as he saw it "and as bards would not," Mr. Hole describes the Levant as he saw it, and not as it appears in the phantasmagoria of the pseudo-experts.

No wonder then that the author has no patience with those notions of Arab life drawn from "the spacious imagination of Hollywood" or with "the romantic adventures of lady explorers in select deserts" — a remark no doubt directed against Freya Stark, who was always obsessed by what she herself described as "the sense of responsibility and the illusion," which the author, with his impudent pen, ruthlessly demotishes. Lawrence he dismisses as a writer of "fine prose, gratefully highlighted by the Press, which had little else encouraging to write about." He maintains that the value of Arab co-operation during World War I has been exaggerated, mainly because of Lawrence's imaginary descriptions.

Negev's Promised Land

The author, to whom nothing is sacred, seems to hold his flippant tongue for a while when he says that "the English Puritans of the 17th Century, steeped in the Old Testament, were keen Zionists." He is firmly of the opinion that "the Jordan Valley scheme would add enormously to the irrigated area East and West of the Jordan and in the Yarmuk basin." He calls the former swamps of Jezreel "a fruitful garden," and prophesies that "the forbidding Negev wastes are to be the next Promised Land."

The publishers supply imposing details about the author's education (he knows eight languages and can read a further eight) and his services in the Middle East, which lasted from pre-World War I till after World War II. In his preface he himself expresses the fear that he might be regarded as a *vile compilateur*. But his book is much more than a compilation, for he carries us with him in time and space through the entire region, reaping with him the Levant's historical, social, and political harvest, which for once has become a subject of mirth and pleasure — as well as edification.

Paris Their Mecca

A THING OF BEAUTY. By A.J. Cronin. Little, Brown, Boston. 440 pp. $4.-

CHARMED CIRCLE. By Susan Ertz. — Collins, London. 320 pp., 13/6.

These two novels have many differences, but it is curious that the English doctor and the American dilettante in painting have at the same time written stories not only with the same basic problem — the cruel bonds that family and class can be — but with many other similarities in plot and treatment.

Plot! Involuntarily, I have used the outmoded word — for it comes to mind irresistibly after reading Dr. Cronin and Miss Ertz. The writing is old-fashioned to a degree, and as I remember reading both Dr. Cronin's and Miss Ertz's novels from between the two World Wars with pleasure undiluted by irritation, this goes to show that like most people the reviewer, too, has become conditioned by the new writing pumped into him at an alarming rate. The slightly romantic or even sentimental presentation irks you nowdays, fight against this malaise how you will. But in spite of this and of being overwritten, both books are absorbing and hold your attention and respect.

Dr. Cronin's is the story of an English parson's son, not a common or garden parson, but a decidedly aristocratic gentleman of the old school who has plenty of trouble with his hypochondriacal wife and almost collapses when his only child, the son whom he had meant to follow in his footsteps, becomes a painter. He marries a little Cockney slavey, too, goes to live in Paris, refuses to fight in the First World War, and dies young of consumption. After his death, he is recognized as a genius.

Jenny, his wife, is the pleasantest and most carefully characterized among the cast. All the interest is centred in the characters and their fate, there is no physical background, so to speak — and this also is one of the lacks Dr. Cronin's novel shares with that by Miss Ertz.

In this, the chains for three children are wrought by excessive and possessive family love. The charming, wealthy and at bottom utterly selfish parents in this case are American millionaires. The father is a connoisseur of modern French painting and the family are Jamesian in their cosmopolitanism, commuting between New York, London and Paris with their children. The beautiful daughter is a frigid girl who leaves her adoring first husband before the marriage is consummated, to run back "into the womb" — the "charmed family circle."

The youngest son also becomes a tragic figure, seeking refuge in Paris Communist circles from the cloying and selfish atmosphere of home. And only the eldest son, who tells the story, wins through. Here there is also a little King Cophetua theme, the girl to whom he is married in secret being a little typist, charmingly described, but a little too Griseldis-like for this reviewer's taste. This boy does not go in for painting, but for collecting graphic art, and there is a comparatively happy end, somewhat summarily achieved.

A SECRET UNDERSTANDING. By Merle Miller. — Viking, New York. 245 pp. /3.-.

Mr. Merle Miller (not to be confused with Arthur and other Millers) wrote an excellent fictional denouncement of McCarthyism at the time when this was a necessary and good thing to do ("The Sure Thing"). Two years ago, he published a well-constructed and readable society novel, "Reunion." And now he has most startlingly turned his hand to a type of story appreciably below problem fiction and psychological novel, making a success of it — he has written a spy thriller, with the background of a New York magazine.

It is thrilling indeed — I read it through a sweltering Sabbath, glued to my chair, even though startling coincidences and improbable types made their appearance. One part of me scoffed, but the other read on to the last page. Mr. Miller out-Amblers Ambler, and that is saying a good deal.

PAULA ARNOLD

The Second Aliya

ALIYATO SHEL SHALOM LAYISH (Shalom Layish Comes to Eretz Yisrael). By Shlomo Lavee. — Ayanot, 372 pp.

A week ago, the publication of this book was greeted at a reception given to its veteran author at Beit Brenner. It is yet another chronicle of the *klein staedtl* Jewish child, reared in a traditional atmosphere, who dashes the fondest hopes of his parents to become a renowned scholar by unobtrusively giving up attending prayers at the *Beit Hamidrash* and then even his regular studies there because he has been bitten by the bug of Zionism and had begun to harbour fantastic notions about mutual labour for Jews in a homeland of their own and even speaking a language of their own — the hallowed Hebrew of the prayer book.

Guarded restlessness grows into open rebellion; reasons, both objective and subjective, are brought forward to uphold the thesis that life in this small town, as Jew among Gentiles, as a merchant or a tradesman, is no longer acceptable, and the only outlet is Eretz Yisrael.

And so on to the Promised Land. Contacts with kindred spirits, with youths of his own age and older men, who knew all about the country. And more important — men with new and revolutionary ideas who suffer penury but are adamant in having their ideas respected, insistent on spreading their idea that the new order they are creating must not be a copy of the old, and that the Jew, to emancipate himself, must divorce himself from everything that made him a parasite in the Diaspora. It is the familiar story of the conquest of work, of the right to protect Jewish property, of the Second Aliya and everything it stood for.

While there may be nothing extraordinary about the book, and while the main facts presented by Lavee may be mere repetitions of facts already known, yet there was indeed room for these reminiscences in which sentiment and truth are distilled through the experiences of a veteran *oleh* who has not only been through the mill but has thought things out for himself.

M. HURWITZ

Life and Letters

Communism in the M.E.

Mr. Zeev Laqueur's book "Communism and Nationalism in the Middle East," (reviewed in these columns a fortnight ago) has now appeared in an American edition (Frederick A. Praeger, New York). French and German translations are in preparation. The book has earned much praise from English reviewers. The London "Times" says: "Mr. Laqueur deserves our gratitude for having followed the obscure trail of the Communist Parties' growth, country by country. This was something that had not been done and badly needed doing." The same review says: "The Palestine Communist Party, though more active than most, showed about as much political sense as the Good Soldier Schwejk."

Pornography & Obscenity

As a footnote to E. M. Forster's article on obscenity and the law, which appears elsewhere on this page, the interested reader can find one of the most forceful and profound statements on the subject in D. H. Lawrence's famous essay "Pornography and Obscenity," which he wrote in reaction to the British police raid on his exhibition of oils and which is included in the paperback "Viking Portable Lawrence" available in all bookstores. Lawrence had a thorough knowledge of the subject, since a whole series of his books, from "The Rainbow" (1915) to "Lady Chatterley" (1929), were banned by the authorities, but have since become modern classics, their serious intent being evident to all responsible readers.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew...

Luah HaOhavim (Lovers' Calendar, Amihai, IL3.500) is the result of the original idea of running through the poetry of Israel and other nations on the perennial subject of love — beginning with the Song of Songs. Lea Goldberg did the selection and the editing, and the illustrations are by Aryeh Navon.

Ayanot publishes a collection of stories and plays by Ya'acov Horowitz entitled Ki Ha-adam Elmo Kozev (For Man Does not Lie, IL3.250), the fruit of 30 years of writing. Forty-eight years of activity and thought are summed up in Ben Zion (edited by S. Yavne'eli — Am Oved), the notes and opinions of Ben Zion Yisraeli of Kinneret on the *kibbutz*, the *moshav*, the work, economics, settlement and a thousand other reflections on things that an old-timer has found impelled to put into writing.

Joseph B. Schechtman's Ze'ev Jabotinsky (Rebel and Statesman, from the manuscript by David Sivan; Karni, IL5.800) tells the story of the great Zionist and fighter from 1880 to 1924. Schechtman knew "Jabo" intimately and worked with him long enough to speak with authority.

G'dolei HaMea Lifnei Hapasal (The Great of the Century before the Sculptor, Hebrew by David Taneser and Uriel Sheiah; Newman, IL5.500) is an informal autobiography by Joe Davidson, the renowned sculptor who hobnobbed with the great, the near-great and the not-so-great, and reduced them all to terms of clay and bronze.

Emanuel Olsvanger, to whom we already owe an admirable Dante translation, set himself the task of rendering into Hebrew Classics of East Asia. As a beginning, he translated the famous Bhagvad-Gita (Song of the Blessed One; Mosad Bialik) from the original Sanskrit.

The Histadrut Executive has published David Ben-Gurion's address before the Eighth Histadrut Conference, Ha Histadrut bahfeding (Histadrut in the State) and M. Namir's supplementary notes to his report to the same conference, titled Likrat Tmurot (Looming Changes).

M. H.

...and Foreign

John Wesley's Going to the Wars (Dodd, Mead, IL3.900) is an autobiography by an English officer. Underneath their irritating, languid, amateur air these soldiers made the most efficient leaders of men in war. This book is also irritating, languid, amateur and very, very able.

John Bishop's Golden Ham (Simon & Schuster, IL1.200) is the television comedian, Jackie Gleason. In a biography that is certainly not flattering, it appears that Gleason's six vices (and virtues) are food, women, *camaraderie*, music, charity and conscience, in all of which he over-indulged. Everything about Gleason is larger than life, conceived on a supercolossal scale, as befits the emperor of the latter-day waves.

The Day of the Fox (Rinehart, IL3.900) is a very good novel indeed, by Norman Lewis, dealing somewhat cruelly though sensitively with Spaniards and murder. The clarity of the style never prevents interest in the plot. The killing in the gilded brothel is stark and brilliant.

Maxwell Griffith's The Gadget Maker (Pocket, 455 pr.) is not a space-travel thriller but a rather tedious Sinclair Lewis type of novel. The tale of the air engineer on his way to the stars would be very interesting if reduced by a third. In The Case of the Fiery Fingers (Pocket, 225 pr.) Erle Stanley Gardiner gets Perry Mason into such an impossible position that he has to use a *deus ex machina* to extricate him. Apart from this preposterous and dishonest solution, the book moves as fast as Perry in court.

The atmosphere in Washington Whispers Murder (Dell, 325 pr.), by Leslie Ford, reminds me for some mysterious reason of Jerusalem, but of course we do not have actual bodily killings in our capital, do we? The suspense in the book is considerable although the victims of villainy are more stupid than humanly possible. The murder takes place late and rather irrelevantly.

PHILIP GILLON

STAMP OF THE WEEK

Japan is muscling into the international stamp market with an issue of special stamps for notable occasions, to draw attention to national sports and monuments or to commemorate famous men.

In this case, the word "musicling" is apt. For Japan's latest effort is dedicated to that fine old sport known as ju-jitsu. The stamp shows a couple of hefty types with one apparently swinging the other to the floor by means of a slight movement of the arms.

Ju-jitsu is one of the most popular of Japanese exports. In its full or modified form — judo — it is practised in most Western countries. Among those who are proving themselves adept recruits are the police-women of London, and in some continental countries it is, I am told, compulsory for the police to learn ju-jitsu or some equally effective method of throwing a heavier opponent.

The wrestling stamp is perforated 12½, recess-printed and costs 6d. in London.

J.A.A.

CHESS

AUGUST 10, 1956

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Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Kh6; Bd1; Kt6B. (3)
Kd5; Be2; Pod. (3)
Helpmate in four

THE OLYMPIADE

Josef Dobkin, who twice defeated Fischer for sixth place on the Olympic team, was member of the Palestine olympic team in the 1965 Warsaw olympiade.

An all-out effort is being made to secure the financial means for the organization of an international tournament in Israel, to be held after the olympiade. Provided that the necessary sum will be secured, Israel chess fans will have an opportuity of seeing some of the famous Grandmasters in action. Contributions should be sent to the Public Committee for the Promotion of Chess in Israel, to be sent to Bank Israeli L'ta'siya, 13 Rehov Montefiore, No. 1701. The committee is composed of Dr. P. Rosen, Minister of Justice (chairman), Aloof M. Avner, Mr. Gershon Agron, Mayor of Jerusalem, Mr. Khoushi, Mayor of Haifa, Dr. I. Berenblum of the Weizmann Institute, Mr. G. Alon, the Jerusalem lawyer, Prof. Tur-Sinai, Pres. of the Hebrew Academy, Mr. A. Chanes, chairman of the Tel-Aviv chamber of commerce, Mr. H. Lavanon, Mayor of Tel-Aviv, Mr. A. E. Macht, Director General of Bank L'ta'siya, Mr. A. L. Mohliver, Jerusalem, Mr. I. Nusbaum, deputy mayor of Haifa, Rav Aloof Y. Dori, head of the Hebrew Technion and Dr. N. Zapler, President of the I.C.F.

PILLIP WINS PRAGUE TOURNAMENT

The Prague international tournament, commemorating the 130th anniversary of Smetana's birth, was won by the young Czech grandmaster Pillip, one of participants of the Candidates' Tournament.

Here is one of the games played in the tournament:

Game No. 570

White:	Black:
RAGOZIN	SEFO

1. e4 Kt16; 2. e5 Kt(d5; 3. c4 Kt(b4; 4. d4 d6; 5. e:d e:d; 6. Kt3 g6; 7. Kt3 Bg7; 8. Bg5 f6; 9. Be3 e6; 10. e4 Bg4; 11. a3 Kte6; 12. Qb3 Qc7; 13. Bd3 0-0; 14. 0-0 Kh8; 15. Bf4 g5; 16. Be3 b6; 17. Kt:g5! B:e3; 18. Kte6 Qf7; 19. Kt:c7 Q:e6; 20. Q:b7 Qd7; 21. Q:a8 Kte7; 22. a5! Kt:c6; 23. Q:f8+ B:f8; 24. R:a6 Kg7; 25. Rfa1 Kte6; 26. th1 e5; 27. b4 e:b; 28. R:a7. Black resigns.

The Israel Conservatoire and Academy of Music
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Under the Supervision of the Dept. of Education and Culture
Founded: 1948 Honorary Chairman: *Leonard Bernstein*
Director: *Oedoen Partos*
Registration of Pupils for the 1956/57 School Year,
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Daily from 10 a.m. to 12 noon. At the Head Office 7 Rehov Lilienblum (Second Floor) TEL AVIV
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Branches of the Conservatoire are situated in north Tel Aviv and Ramat Gan

MONTHLY RATION

MIDEI HODESH BEHODSHO (From Month to Month). By Rabbi Y.L. Hakohen Maimon. — Mosad Harav Kook, Jerusalem. 272 pp.

It is a pleasure to spend some time with 81-year-old Rabbi Maimon, the veteran Zionist religious leader — a living source if wisdom, of delightful anecdotes and memories of 70 years of struggle for Zionism.

Apart from his more substantial works, the aged Rabbi from time to time presents some of his "chats" in print. This new collection is arranged according to the calendar: every month brings its harvest of tales and of memories. Rav Maimon's "fans," who have made best-sellers of his "Barei Hameah" (Princes of the Century) series and of "L'maan Zion" (for Zion's sake) will welcome this new volume, which is as pleasant to read as its predecessors.

P.P.

Government Information and Civic Education Service

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1956
Answers on the spot

HERZLIYA:
8.45 p.m. — Local Council Hall, *Mr. S. Peres*, Director General of the Ministry of Defence. Opening address: *Mr. Ben-Zion Michaeli*, Chairman of the Local Council.

Current Affairs Platform

ASHKELON:
8.30 p.m. — The Mosque. *Mr. M. Brom*, M.K.: Foreign Affairs and Security; *Mr. B. Argov* (Director of Kol Zion Lagola): Israel and the Diaspora as presented on the radio. Opening address: *Mr. M. Ben-Yair*.

BAT YAM:
9 p.m. — Municipal Beit Tarbut. *D. Nehur*, M.K.: Summing up Knesset Sessions; *Mr. A. Siegal* (Jewish Agency): Immigration and Absorption. Opening address: *Mr. D. Ben-Ari*, Chairman of the Local Council.

GAN YAVNEH:
8.30 p.m. — Amphitheatre. *Micha Talmon* (Jewish Agency): Settlement and Defence. Opening address: *Mr. Y. Yavnai*, Chairman of the Local Council.

LYDDA:
9 p.m. — Histadrut Hall. *Y. Yeshayahu*, Deputy Speaker of the Knesset: Summing up Knesset Sessions. *Mr. Y. Hazkel* (Ministry of Development): Summing up Development Achievements. Opening address: *Mr. H. Giston*.

NAHARIYA:
8.45 p.m. — Amphitheatre. *Mr. M. Bitan* (Jewish Agency): Immigration and Absorption; *Mr. A. Abayya* (Ministry of Development): Problems and Achievements of Development. Opening address: *Mr. G. Tutz*, Chairman of the Local Council.

PARDESS HANNA:
8.45 p.m. — Cinema. The Radio Audience, *Mr. H. Giston* and *Mr. Shabbatai Petroushka:* Kol Yisrael and the Public. Opening address: *Mr. B. Schwartzman*, Chairman of the Local Council.

KIRYAT SHMONEH:
8.30 p.m. — Remez Cinema. *Y. Gil, Advocate:* Foreign Affairs and Security. Opening address: *Mr. A. Nieri*, Chairman of the Local Council.

RAMLE:
8.45 p.m. — Municipal Park. *Mr. Y. Kario:* Suez, Egypt and Israel. *Dr. Zvi Lipkin* (Weizmann Institute): Atoms for Peace. Opening address: *Mr. M. Melamed*, Mayor.

PETAH TIKVA:
9 p.m. — Hazvi Hall. *Mr. A. Gueris*, M.K.: Israel's Economic Problems. *Mr. Y. Ilsar* (Ministry of Foreign Affairs): Our Foreign Policy. Opening address: *Mr. H. Zakai*, Deputy Mayor.

TEL AVIV:
8.45 p.m. — Gan Rena Hall. *Mr. Levi Eshkol*, Minister of Finance: The Road to Economic Independence. *Mr. H. Levanon*, Mayor: My Trip to South America. *Mr. Y. Milo:* The Chamber Theatre in Paris. Opening address: *Mr. B. Karo*.

Lectures

JERUSALEM:
12 noon — Lishkat Hamara Hall. *Mr. S. Avineri:* Current Affairs in Arab Countries.

Writers to Border Settlement

NAHAL OZ: Y. Zmora. YAD HANNA: M. Tabib. EIN GEDI: A. Megged. NEOT MORDECAI: A. Kariv. ROSH HANIKRA: Y. Burla.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1956
Current Affairs Platform

JERUSALEM:
11 a.m. — Orgil Cinema. The Capital's Monthly Vocal Magazine. *Mr. A. Baharal*, (Ministry of Commerce and Industry): The Road to Economic Independence; *Mr. M. Shmueson* (Ministry of Foreign Affairs): How the British See Israel. Opening address: *Mr. T. Ben Hefetz*.

Lectures

TEL GIBORIM (Holon):
6 p.m. — Mo'adon Hatarbut. *Mr. N. Cohen-Mohmed:* Israel's Holidays.

Citizenship Courses

Kfar Yeruham, Dimona, Ofakim, Mivtahim.

Mobile Beit Tarbut

Beit Zayit, Beit Nekufa, Sderot, Yachini, Beit Nehamia, Beit Arif.

Third of Elul, August 10, is the anniversary of the death of **RABBI AVRAHAM YITZHAK HAKOHEN KOOK** זצ"ל

The entire Yishuv is called upon to contribute its share in honour of the outstanding scholar and his life's work.

Saturday, August 11, 1956, has been set aside as a special Memorial Day.
A special campaign in commemoration of his great work will be initiated.

Central Universal Yeshiva in Jerusalem

Ministry of Education & Culture — Jewish Agency Absorption Dept.

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